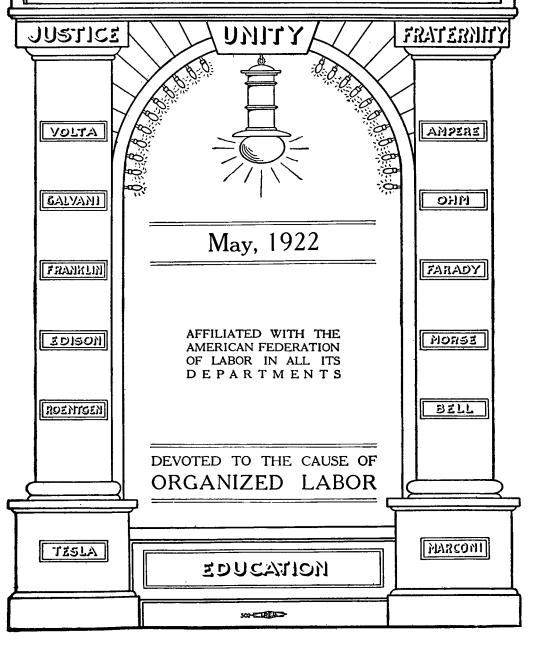
THE JOURNAL OF CIRCLE WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



"OUR FIXTURES ARE LIGHTING HOMES FROM COAST TO COAST"

We have a dealer's proposition that will interest you. Our prices are low and quality of the best.

Catalog No. 18 free



ERIE FIXTURE SUPPLY CO. 359 West 18th St.

Erie, Pa.

BLAKE COMPRESSED CLEATS INSULATED STAPLES

EXACT SIZE



Patented July 17, 1906

CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring where Blake Insulated Staples cannot be driven.

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900



For Twisted Pair and Single Wires No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.

BOSTON, MASS.



Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY, General President

CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICEBS

International President, J. P. NOONAN 506 Machinists' Bidg., Washington, D. C. International Secretary, Chas. P. Ford 506 Machinists' Bidg., Washington, D. C. International Treasurer, W. A. Hogan 130 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

- E. INGLES, 1016 Wellington St., London Ont., Can.
- JOHN J. SMITH, 63 Paul Gore St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
- G. M. BUGNIAZET, Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- A. M. Hull, 425 2nd St., New Orleans, La.
- H. H. Broach, Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- D. W. TRACY, 120 East Ninth Street, Houston, Tex.
- T. C. VICKERS, 537 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco Calif.
- E. J. Evans, 127 N. Dearborn St., Room 1505, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

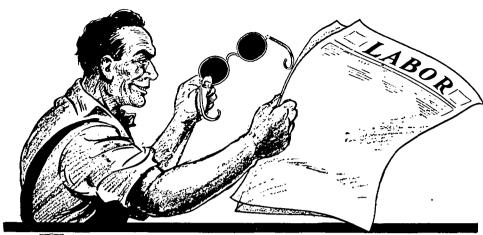
FRANK J. MCNULTY, Chairman Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C. st District _ G. W. WHITFORD 130 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y. First District Second District F. L. KELLY 95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass. Third District _ _ M. P. Gordon 3642 Verner Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. M. P. GORDON EDWARD NOTHNAGEL Fourth District ourth District _ EDWARD NOTHNAGE 110 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C. Fifth District _ _ M. J. BOYLE 4923 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill. th District FRANK Swor 2822 Forest Ave., Dallas, Texas Sixth District renth District _ _ C. F. OLIV 258 So. Marion St., Denver, Colo. Seventh District _ OLIVER Eighth District _ J. L. McBride 165 James St., Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President _ _ _ JULIA O'CONNOR 1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass. Secretary _ _ _ MABLE LESLIE 1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Contents

													PAGE
Strikes and Le	ockout	s i	n C	ana	da				•	•	•		275
Read It and Tl	nink												277
Inheritance T	ax								•				281
The Strike	Break	er											283
Notices													285
Editorial .				•			•			•			286
In Memoriam													292
Correspondenc	е.												294
Cooperative N	ews			•									309
Decision of Un	ited S	tat	es R	ailr	oad	Lal	bor	Boa	rd			٠	313
Miscellaneous							•	•	•				317
Local Union F	Receip	ts					•						320
Local Union	Dire	cto	ry	•	•	•		•					324



No PED AM

MAKING THE BLIND SEE

This is not a day of miracles, but every hour workers long blind are being made to see.

They have been blind to their own interest because they have been looking through the dark glasses of propaganda lies disseminated by their enemies.

There is absolutely no reason why any worker should longer be misled or ignorant of the situation that confronts him.

His own paper-

LABOR

PUBLISHED WITHOUT PROFIT BY THE SIXTEEN ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Each week covers the world's news from the point of view of labor, picking out grains of truth from mountains of falsehood, interpreting events in the workers' interest, and giving its readers facts upon which they can rely.

It points out to the workers their best interests and is rapidly developing a state of mind that is going to completely transform this nation from one of privilege to one of free and equal opportunity to all.

You should be a regular reader of LABOR.

After you know it, you'll wonder how you have been getting along without it.

TEAD OFF THIS COUPON

	LABOR Mac Was	chinists' Building chington, D. C.		
Enroll me as a subscriber for LABOR (for which I enclose \$2, prepayment for One Year).				
Name				
No. and Street				

THE JOURNAL OF

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1922

No. 6

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1921

(The Labour Gazette)

URING the year 1921, there was a considerable reduction both in the number of strikes and in the number of employees involved as compared with any year since 1916. As compared with 1920, however, the time loss was slightly greater. A feature of the year was the number of strikes in the printing trades for the 44-hour week. Many of these strikes were unterminated at the end of the year.

There were 145 strikes and lockouts during the calendar year. Of this number, seven were carried over from 1920, making a net total of 138 strikes commencing in 1921. The number of employees involved in the 145 disputes was 22,930 and the total time loss was estimated at 956,461 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through a strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labor, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition it is not classified as a strike or a lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although a record of it is kept by the Department. During 1921 there were 22 such unclassified disputes involving 1,486 employees and a time loss of 2,020 working days.

In only 3.4 per cent of the strikes, 1,000 or more employees were involved, and in 67.6 per cent of the strikes less than 100 employees were involved. A large proportion of the strikes were of brief duration, 43.6 per cent terminating within 15 days. Slightly over 30 per cent of the strikes exceeded 30 days duration. In respect to time loss, 22.5 per cent of the disputes resulted in a loss of less than 500 working days each. In 49.7 per cent of the disputes, the resulting time loss was less than 1,000 working days each. There was only one strike which re-

sulted in a time loss exceeding 100,000 working days.

There were several prominent strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were a strike of the building trades at Ottawa from May 2 to July 13, involving 1,400 employees and a time loss of 59,720 working days; a strike of pulp and paper mill workers at Sault Ste. Marie from May 11 to July 4, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 90,000 working days; a strike of printers in Montreal (unterminated) involving 450 employees and a time loss of 63,140 working days; and a strike of printers in Toronto (unterminated) involving 825 employees and a time loss of 147,734 working days.

An analysis of the strike situation for the year in each province indicated that Ontario was affected to a greater degree than any other province. In Ontario, the year's summary showed 53 strikes (36.6 per cent of the total) involving 10,800 workpeople (47.1 per cent of all those involved in strikes) and an estimated time loss of 521,210 working days (54.5 per cent of the total). Quebec was second with 25 disputes, involving 5,511 employees and a time loss of 236,124 working days. British Columbia ranked third in the number of strikes and the number of employees involved, having 18 strikes involving 2,298 employees, but Nova Scotia had the third greatest time loss with a total of 67,737 working days.

The months of May and June being the period of renewal of many contracts, or making the peak of the year's building and construction activities, a large proportion of the strikes and disputes as a rule occurred in these months. The year 1921 was marked by an unusually large number of strikes in the building trades, prolonged to an unusual degree and therefore causing a considerable time loss during the balance of the year. The number of strikes beginning in May was 38, of which 18 were in the building trades. The time loss in working days

during May and following months due to these 38 strikes was 324,699. The month in which the smallest number of strikes commenced was October, there being only one, which began two days before the end of the month, involving only 31 employees and a time loss of 186 working days during the time of its existence. Several of the strikes beginning in May were in the pulp and paper industry, but these were settled about the middle of July. A large number of the strikes in the printing trades also began in May, but a large proportion of the strikes beginning in June were also in the printing trades, and as these disputes were in many cases unterminated at the end of the year, the time loss in working days was great. The time loss during the year for the 20 strikes beginning in June was 216,134, or about two-thirds of that for the 38 strikes commencing in May.

The class of industry most affected by strikes depends upon the unit of measurement used. Basing a comparason by time loss alone, the printing and publishing group sustained the greatest time loss with 317,934 working days lost, or 33.3 per cent of the total time loss for the year. The pulp and paper trade was second with a time loss of 201,346 working days or 21 per cent of the total, and the building and construction group was third, losing 153,372 working days. When, however, the unit of measurement used is the number of employees involved, the disturbance to industry through strikes was greatest during the year in the pulp and paper group with 4,257 employees involved. The building and construction trades were next with 4,001 employees involved, and the clothing group third with 3,033 employees involved. The greatest number of strikes resulted in the building and construction trades which sustained 36 strikes; the metals, machinery and conveyances group was second with 19 strikes; and printing and publishing third with 16 strikes.

Classified by causes 115 of the 145 strikes recorded, or 79.5 per cent of the total, involved wages. Of this number, 87 strikes, or 60 per cent, were in protest against wage reductions. There were 9 strikes for increased wages, 8 strikes for increased wages and shorter hours and 11 strikes for increased wages and other changes. In 6 strikes the cause was solely for a reduction in the number of working hours, and 3 strikes were for union recognition.

The record shows that 69 strikes terminated in favor of the employers and 21 in favor of the employees; 36 strikes were settled by compromise, while 19 were indefinite or unterminated. However, using the number of employees as the unit of measurement, the figures show that 13,038 employees were concerned in strikes that terminated unfavorably to them, while 1,817 employees were involved in strikes which terminated in their favor. There were 3,463 employees involved in strikes which were settled by compromises and 4,612 employees in strikes which remained unterminated at the end

of the year, or were indefinite in result. As regards methods of settlement, 60 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute; 18 terminated through efforts of concilia-

tion or mediation, which were instituted in most cases through the Department of Labor; and 15 by arbitration. In 19 strikes the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 12 strikes the strikers were replaced by other workers.

In addition to the strikes which remained unterminated at the end of the year, and which involved a time loss, there were three disputes in which according to information received, time loss had ceased to be a factor, but which the unions concerned reported as still being in existence. These were upholsterers in Toronto, cigar makers in Vancouver, and stone mounters and metal polishers in Sackville, N. B.

Harding to Wilson and Wilson to Harding

Harding said to Wilson one day in a chat: "The laborers are living entirely too fat. They get good wages and wear good clothes Too much independent the good Lord knows.

"You've been here a full eight years, And labor trouble always seemed near. You helped to raise and give relief, Which you must know is against our belief.

"The eight-hour law you brought about, Which makes the big man puff and pout, To think he had lost his say, As to how much work and how much pay.

"When I am inaugurated I'll bring about A decided change when you are out, We'll shut down mills and cut off crews, Till we have more men than we can use. We'll pay less wages to working men Work longer hours, not less than ten. We'll certainly put them on the hike, We'll pass a law that they can't strike."

Mr. Wilson replied: "I hope never again to Men bound down that I set free. You'd bind men down with fetter and chain, Who have been free since Lincoln's reign.

"We remember when from Egypt's land, Moses led the Israelite band, Taking them from Pharaoh's host, Leading them to the Red sea coast.

"The water parted under pointed rod, Which was pointed by the hand of God. And stood like a wall from coast to coast, But closed in upon old Pharaoh's host.

"By aspiration it came about For me to lead our people out From under the load of Wall street sin, For fifty years they have traveled in.

"We have traveled on, and have reached the sea, Where dogs lead by gold and monopoly.
The people will become weary and sit down
to rest, Physically unable to stand the test.

"They have been lulled into profound sleep, Just before they cross the mighty deep, And now come the guards with stronger chains,

And bound them down to Wall street again.

Four years of poverty lie ahead." -Exchange.

READ IT AND THINK

In the

District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

VS.

United States Railroad Labor Board et al. In Equity No. 2516

Opinion by Page, Cir. J.

This is a bill by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Labor Board and its members to enjoin them from functioning as a Board generally, and specifically from exercising the asserted right to control the selection of the conferees provided for in Section 301 of the Transportation Act.

Two claims are urged: (1) That the act is unconstitutional if, and in so far as, it attempts to impose compulsory arbitration; (2) That the act gives the Board no right on ex parte submission, nor on its own motion, to do any act under Section 301.

Defendants move to dismiss the bill, and urge: (1) That the Labor Board is an administrative arm of the Government over which the courts have no jurisdiction; (2) That the Board had the power exercised by it under Decisions 119 (Exhibit 2) and 218 (Exhibit 4).

Defendants' so-called answer is no more than a statement of grounds urged for dismissal, with the orders and decisions referred to in the bill attached.

What the Board did is shown in the exhibits filed, and the only authority therefor is found in Title III of the Transportation

1. The Transportation Act is entitled: "An Act" (a) "to provide for the termination of Federal control * * *"; (b) "to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees;" (c) "To further amend" the Commerce Act of 1887. (41 Stats. at L. p. 457, approved Feb. 28, 1920.) It consists of five titles, viz.: I, Definitions; II, Termination of Federal control; III, Disputes between carriers and their employees and subordinate officials; IV, Amendments to Interstate Commerce Act; V, Miscellaneous provisions.

Title III creates the Labor Board and other boards, and also covers the subject matter of "Disputes between carriers and their employees."

Congress, by the act of June 18, 1910, made very complete provision for suits against the Interstate Commerce Commission (36 Stats. at L. p. 539), yet the language in the Act of 1887, creating the Commission, was quite like the language creating the Labor Board, and the Supreme Court, in 1895, said:

"We think that the language of the statute, in creating the Commission, and in providing that it shall be lawful for the Commission to apply by petition to the Circuit Court sitting in equity, sufficiently implies the intention of Congress to create a body corporate with legal capacity to be a party plaintiff or defendant in the Federal courts." (Texas & Pacific Ry. v. I. C. C. 162 U. S. 197, 204.)

In my opinion the Labor Board is a body corporate, subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and may sue and be sued. This does not mean, however, that the courts have any general authority over the exercise of a discretion vested in an administrative body or officer (C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. McGuire, 219 U. S. 569: German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Lewis, 233 U. S. 389).

II. The Adjustment Boards that may be established under Section 302 of Title III have not been appointed, so that the powers vested in the Labor Board under Section 303 need not be considered.

Sections 301, 307, 308 and 313 have, in the main, been made the subject of attack and discussion.

(Sections 301, 307, 313 quoted here.)

In arriving at the purpose of Congress and the right interpretation of the act, it will be helpful to look briefly at previous legislation, and the conditions that produced such legislation.

In 1887, the regulation of common carriers in their relations to the public, particularly as to rates and service, was inaugurated by the passage of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act. That act has been extensively amended from time to time, and Title IV of the Transportation Act consists wholly of such amendments. At other times, Congress has legislated upon the question of safety appliances and other related matters.

In 1888, 1898 and 1913, acts were passed for the appointment of boards of arbitration. In none of those acts was there any compulsory submission to arbitration or mediation. Those acts seem to have been produced by conditions in the relations between the carriers and their employees, and were for the purpose of preventing the interruption of business and consequent inconvenience and loss to the public.

The exigencies of the late war made it necessary that the Government should take over the operation of the railroads and produced the "Federal Control Act" in 1918. The termination of Federal control is provided for in Title III of the Transportation Act.

Late in 1916, after a conference for the purpose of adjusting disputes between the carriers and their employees had failed and steps were being taken to call a general strike, the President said to Congress that there were no resources at law at his disposal for compulsory arbitration to prevent commercial disaster, property injury and the personal suffering of all, not to say starvation, which would be brought to

many among the vast body of the people if the strike was not prevented, and asked for legislation. Congress responded with the Adamson Law.

That law has been the subject of wide discussion, and it is not necessary to dwell upon it here, except to note that Congress there provided for an eight-hour day, and made other provisions that resulted in the actual raising of the wages of the employees of carriers. The Supreme Court sustained that Act in Wilson v. New, 243, U. S. 332. The majority opinion was presented by the Chief Justice. Strong dissenting opinions were written, denying the constitutionality of the Act.

Not only because of the diversity of opinion expressed in the New case, but because of its wide public discussion, Congress must have had clearly before it the question as to the conditions under which it had the right, if at all, to establish machinery by which to compel the compulsory fixing of wages, rules, etc., as between carriers and their employees.

I am of the opinion that when Congress framed and adopted Section 301 it did so with the deliberate intention of imposing, as the plain language of the act indicates, the duty on all carriers and their officers, employees and agents to exercise every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption of the business of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carriers and their employees, and that Congress intended that all such disputes should be considered, and, if possible, decided in conference solely between a carrier and representatives of its employees directly interested in the dispute, and that, as hereinafter noted, the only power given to the Labor Board under that section was to hear and decide a dispute which the conferees provided for in Section 301 were unable to decide, and then only in the event that the parties jointly referred the matter to the Board.

The further conclusion is inevitable that the Labor Board was without power to intervene in any way in the proceedings contemplated by Section 301 preceding a reference to it jointly by the parties, except that the Board might on its own motion suspend the operation of a decision by the parties if it was of the opinion that such decision as to salaries and wages would make any readjustment of the rates of any carrier necessary, and thereupon as soon as practicable affirm or modify such suspended decision (Sec. 307b).

It is, in a general way, claimed that the Board has the right to direct or control the method of selecting the representatives of the employees under Section 301, under the provisions of Section 308 (4) which is as follows:

The Labor Board "May make regulations necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it by this title."

The appointment or method of election of conferees under Section 301 was not one

of the functions delegated to the Board, and therefore it had not the right to make the regulations provided for in Decision No. 218 on pages 8, 9 and 10. I am of the opinion that the purpose of Section 301 was to leave to the carrier and its employees full liberty to get together in their own way.

The language of Section 307 strongly supports my conclusion upon Section 301, because Section 307 makes ample provision for intervention on the part of the Labor Board in all cases arising under the Act where the carrier and the employees have failed to compose their difficulties or upon such failure to join in a submission to the Labor Board, as provided in Section 301. This will more fully appear from the following discussion:

III. As noted above, no Adjustment Board has been appointed; therefore, Section 307 may be read without consideration of the provisions therein relating to the Adjustment Board. Such a reading shows that the Labor Board shall receive for hearing, and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, any dispute involving grievances, rules or working conditions which is not decided as provided in Section 301, under the following circumstances:

"(1) Upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employees or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute;

"(2) Upon a written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employees or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute; or,

"(3) Upon the Labor Board's own motion if it is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce."

The meaning of that language is too plain to need interpretation or construction.

Section 307 (b) authorizes the intervention of the Labor Board in precisely the same manner as provided in Section 307 (a) for the purpose of deciding "all disputes with respect to the wages or salaries of employees or subordinate officials of carriers, not decided as provided in Section 301."

In considering the intent of Congress as to the force of the Labor Board's decisions as to other matters than those jointly submitted to them under Section 301, there are two views pressing upon the mind of the court for consideration:

(1) Do the provisions of the act authorize the Labor Board merely to hear, determine and publish in an advisory decision that which in its opinion would be a fair and just wage, or what would be a fair and just solution of disputes involving grievances, rules or working conditions? or

(2) Does the act authorize the Labor Board to make such findings, and to render such decision and judgments as will make its determination upon those questions final and binding, so that a rule, de-

termined to be a fair and reasonable rule by the Board, shall thereafter be a governing rule between the parties, and so that a wage determined to be a fair and reasonable wage shall thereafter be the wage that shall be paid by the carrier, and that shall be accepted by the employee, and that may be recovered in the courts?

There is no direct provision in the act that decisions by the Board shall be final and have the binding force of decrees to be performed. Nor is there any provision than that which is determined to be a just and reasonable wage or rule shall thereafter be the wage, or the rule, as between the carrier and its employees and upon which either may maintain an action in the courts. There is no provision for the enforcement of the terms of the decisions, nor any penalties for their violation, except the publication provided for in Section 313, if that may be considered a penalty.

All those matters seem to me to indicate that the decisions are only advisory.

On the other hand, Section 307 (d) provides that:

"All decisions of the Labor Board *

* * shall establish rates of wages and salaries and standards of working condi-

tions which in the opinion of the Board are just and reasonable."

Nevertheless, I have reached the conclusion that it was the belief of Congress that the results desired by the legislation could be attained through the force of public opinion and that that public opinion would follow the publication made as provided in Sections 307 (c) and 313, and would support the decisions of a board, composed of men each of whom would have special knowledge of the difficulties within and the necessities of the group that he was chosen to represent. further of the opinion that, acting upon that belief. Congress provided in Section 307 (d) for a wide and searching investigation so that the Board would have before it all the facts necessary to enable it to reach just and reasonable decisions upon every dispute.

IV. The remaining, and of course fundamental, question in this case is whether or not the act is within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce. In Gibbon v. Ogden, 22 U. S. 1, Chief Justice Marshall said:

"Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more—it is intercourse. It describes the commercial intercourse between nations, * * * and is regulated by prescribing rules for carrying on that intercourse." (p. 188.)

After an extended discussion, the court further said (p. 195):

"We are now arrived at the inquiry—what is this power? It is the power to regulate; that is, to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. This power, like all others, vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exer-

cised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations, other than are prescribed in the constitution."

Undoubtedly some character of intercourse by transportation is involved in every completed commercial transaction. Boys trading upon the playground or men trading in the market places make and lay the basis for their transactions by discussion or correspondence, but the commercial transaction must somehow, somewhere, be completed by delivery. It may be the mere passage of the commodity involved in the trade from the pocket of one by hand to the hand of another, or it may be the carrying across the continent of bulky commodities involving every kind and character of handling and transportation devices and of men engaged in many kinds of employment, but whatever be the character of the transaction, whether it is great or small, the instruments of intercourse and transportation are indispensable elements in every commercial transaction.

The commerce dealt with in the act in question involves the main transportation systems both for passengers and freight for the people of the whole United States. It reaches, touches and carries for every city, village and town and is the instrument by which food, clothing and fuel and every other commodity of commerce is carried for and between the people. There is nothing in existence that could be substituted for it, and it represents the growth of years. If its operation were to be discontinued for even a short space of time, the loss and hardships necessarily consequent thereon would be almost incalculable; and if it were discontinued for any considerable length of time the whole fabric of the nation's commerce and the foundations of our manufacturers, which are the basis of the great growth and development of our country and of our business prosperity, would be almost irretrievably wrecked.

Neither bigness nor emergency can bestow or add to the constitutional power to regulate commerce, and I have set out the matters immediately foregoing for the sole purpose of illustrating the large place which the agreements and disagreements between carriers and their employees occupy in the transportation element of interstate commerce, and how inadequate must be the regulation if Congress does not have the power to control such agreements and disagreements.

It is of the fundamentals of a common carrier system that it shall be as efficient as the conditions in business will permit, that it shall be continuous, that it shall give equal service to all of the people upon equal terms, that it shall have fair and reasonable compensation for the services ren-

dered.

I can see no difference in character between those regulatory powers sustained and in operation under the Interstate Commerce Act for more than forty years and the power to ascertain just and reasonable wages and working conditions as contemplated in Title III of the Transportation Act. If the power to regulate commerce is a power to prescribe rules by which commerce is to be governed, then Congress must have the power to prescribe every regulatory or governing measure necessary to keep the commerce of this country alive and the common carriers going concerns.

If the common carrier system of this country may lawfully be stopped for one hour by the carrier or by the employees, organized or unorganized, not by reason of any necessity in the business of common carrying, but because either party wills it, or through the disagreement of the parties, then it may be stopped for the same reason or for no reason at all for an indefinite time or perpetually, and the constitutional power of Congress would be as impotent and useless as a dead hand upon the ship's rudder in a storm.

In the case of Wilson v. New, 243 U. S. 332, the constitutionality of the Adamson Act was challenged by some of the dissenting justices upon the ground that it violated the Fifth Amendment, first, because an attempt to fix any wage is in violation of the right of private contract, and second, that the provision in the Adamson Act that only an eight-hours' service by an employee should be given for ten hours' pay was in violation of the inhibition in the constitution against taking property without due process of law. The argument

there was that the act, without any investigation on the part of Congress or under its authority as to the conditions of pay and employment in the carrying trade, wrongfully and arbitrarily gave to the employees some \$600,000,000 of the carriers' money. The method that was there asserted to have been an arbitrary exercise of power is not present in this case. The act here, on the contrary, makes very careful provision, as hereinbefore shown, for the selection of a well qualified board, prescribes a wide field of investigation and a careful consideration of every element involved, to the end that conclusions may and shall be reached by the Labor Board which shall be just and reasonable.

Upon the question of the right to prescribe compulsory arbitration or to fix wages, the majority opinion of the court in the case of Wilson v. New, supra, determines that question, supports the power exercised by Congress, and consequently sustains the constitutionality of the act.

There is, and can be, no conflict between the Fifth Amendment and the commerce regulation clause of the constitution because whenever men and property enter into and become a part of an interstate common carrier system, they so far lose their private character that they become wholly subject to all reasonable regulatory measures prescribed by Congress.

Motion to dismiss is denied.

ALEX H. ROLLERSON

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES PLAINFIELD, N. J.



Electricians:

When you work and perspire, have peace, use a lighting Attachment on your Alcohol Torch. Lightens the Electrician's Work; the reason is the Invention. A Reduction in Price.

This Lighting Attachment furnishes an ever-ready light to the wick of the torch, to whatever torch it is attached. One charge is ample to last a year, lighting six times a day in damp or dry weather. Sparking material renewal for lighters twenty cents. Lighter Attachment \$.75 each, postage paid by us. In ordering, fill in order form at base of Advertisement. Lighters fit all Standard makes of Torches, as shown in illustration; including Victor, Spartan, and Otto Bernz makes of torches.

In ordering give name of Torch for which Attachment is desired. Order today. Electricians as Selling Agents wanted. Sample \$.75. Sold Exclusively by

Patented Sept. 20th, 1921

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

Name	
Street	
City	
State	

INHERITANCE TAX

A few of many reasons for immediate enactment of La Follette-Frear Bill S. 2901, H. R. 10055, to levy progressive inheritance tax upon fortunes with maximum rate of 50 per cent on fortunes over \$30,000,000—and same rates on transfers of property among the living.

(1) Twenty-three thousand persons, every one a millionaire, own property estimated to be worth about \$120,000,000,000, or approximately one-third of the total national wealth. Every one of these great fortunes is largely due to some special privilege granted by Congress or State Legislatures—or to profiteering during the war.

Mr. Henry H. Klein, deputy commissioner of accounts in New York City, gives the following list of big fortunes—individual, family and estate:

T. D. Daviler C. 11	80 000 000 000
J. D. Rockefeller and	\$3,000,000,000
Wm. Rockfellerto	
Pratt family	400,000,000
Harkness	400,000,000
Carnegie	300,000,000
Weyerhauser estate	300,000,000
A. W. Mellon	300,000,000
Vanderbilts	300,000,000
Astors	300,000,000
Payne Whitney family	200,000,000
Frick estate	130,000,000
Goelets	100,000,000
J. J. Hill	100,000,000
Hetty Green estate	100,000,000
Field estate	106,000,000
Harriman	100,000,000
Morgans	100,000,000
to	200,000,000
Flagler estate	100,000,000
Anthony Brady estate	100,000,000
Goulds	100,000,000
	100,000,000
Armours	
Swift	100,000,000
Widener	80,000,000
George Farr Baker	80,000,000
Stillmans	60,000,000
Isaac Stevenson	70,000,000
Kennedy-Todd group	75,000,000
Sage estate	60,000,000
Blair	50,000,000
Rhinelanders	50,000,000
Rogers	50,000,000
Archbold estate	50,000,000
Mills estate	50,000,000
Daniel Reid estate	50,000,000
Plant estate	50,000,000
Searles estate	40,000,000
Morris	50,000,000
A. C. James family	60,000,000
Cleveland H. Dodge	60,000,000
Pullman estate	50,000,000

While these figures may not be exact, they are approximate.

Many of the 23,000 richest people are over seventy years old. They have representatives in Congress and in the President's Cabinet. (2) The value of great estates like these grows very rapidly and they constitute a continuous menace to our people because they give the owners control over national and State government, Congresses and Legislatures, and give the owners the whip hand in dealing with labor and with farmers. Most of those wealthiest people are interested in railroads, shipping companies, industries, or concerns handling farm products.

Mr. Richard Spillane, a conservative publicist, in an article in "Commerce and Finance" favoring a heavy inheritance tax said: "Would a 40 per cent tax be excessive in the case of a \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 fortune? Not much. Money accumulates rapidly. A tax of 40 per cent would take \$400,000,000 for the State and leave \$600,000,000 for distribution among the heirs. It is reasonable to suppose that within 5 years the \$600,000,000 would grow to \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000. There is nothing confiscatory in that."

In spite of surtaxes upon incomes, the small inheritance tax rates, and the tax upon profits, the capital accumulations in 1921 were estimated by Professor David Friday, another conservative economist, to be over \$8,000,000,000 most of which went to a relatively few people.

- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the deficit in revenues for the next fiscal year (beginning July 1, 1922) will be \$484,000,000, but estimates expenditures of only \$3,657,000,000. The expenditures will undoubtedly be at least \$4,500,-000,000, including deficiency bills, but without making any provision for the soldiers' bonus, and for payments on government obligations which mature in 1923. In January, 1923, \$800,000,000 of war savings securities mature, and \$4,237,000,000 of Victory notes are due in May, 1923. The deficit, without any payment on the national debt, will therefore be at least \$1,000,000,-000, and maybe \$1,200,000,000.
- (4) A situation is being created which will give the advocates of a sales tax every plausible but unsound excuse for raising \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 a year through a sales tax—unless the La Follette-Frear Inheritance Tax Bill is promptly enacted into law.
- (a) The exemption of Federal, State and local government bonds from taxation in whole or in part, encourages the evasion of income taxes, while business men are learning how to keep books so as not to show a large taxable income or profits. The net incomes of some corporations are being reduced materially, although many are still getting excessive profits.
- (b) In 1920, income and profits taxes yielded \$3,957,701,000, while Secretary Mellon estimates that the yield therefrom the present fiscal year ending June 30, even with the excess profits tax in force, will be only \$2,088,000,000—or about half of the

yield in 1920. Mr. Mellon estimates that in 1922 these two taxes will yield only \$1,500,000,000. Of course, the tax upon excess profits of corporations should be restored, but the yield therefrom would probably not be much over \$300,000,000 in 1923.

(c) The "soldiers' bonus" bill will probably be enacted soon, and will provide for a large cash payment. The President has intimated he will veto it unless it provides for raising funds required by taxation, and he has expressed himself in favor of a sales tax. The entire national fiscal policy plays directly into the hands of the advocates of the sales tax. The big financial and business interests will spend many millions of dollars to put this sales tax across, for that "investment" might not represent one per cent of what they would save by defeating the inheritance tax and preventing the restoration of the tax upon excess Meyer Rothschild, a New York banker, in a pamphlet furnished the House Ways and Means Committee, said: "My own personal view is that business through the medium of a small turnover tax could well pay the entire cost of economically running the Government, take care of the great national debt, and permit the dropping of all other kinds of Federal taxation. Such an exclusive tax would naturally eliminate the personal income tax and relieve business from the burden of providing the additional interest dividends or profits which it must now furnish to pay the income tax."

Mr. Julius H. Bache, another New York banker, advocating the sales tax before the Committee, said: "There is no tax in the world that will ever get so much money. If you gentlemen decide that a turnover tax should be tried, and you initiate it at 1 per cent, and you raise \$4,000,000,000 you can simply redeem \$2,000,000,000 of our debt and nobody will be very much prejudiced."

(5) The present cost of Federal, State and local taxation amounts to about onesixth of the total national income-about \$8,000,000,000, and averages about \$70 per capita, or \$420 for a family of six; while the Federal Government alone costs about \$43 per capita, or nearly \$260 for a family of six. Most of the cost of State and local government is paid by wage earners and farmers. With the present level of wages and low prices to farmers for their products, there should be no Federal tax upon the average wage earner and farmer who is not subject to the Federal income tax. In 1921 the average earnings of union mine workers in bituminous coal fields was only about \$700. In several districts they were as low as \$500. The average earnings of wage earners in factories in 1919, according to the Census Bureau, was \$1159, while wages have gone down materially in many industries. The average cash receipts per farm family in 1921 was about \$100, though the value of food, fuel and shelter from and on the farm would run from \$400 to \$1,000 at city prices. Under these conditions farmers and wage earners must be relieved of Federal taxation.

(6) The States are not entitled to secure all the revenue which can be derived from an inheritance tax, and they do not secure much therefrom now. The total yield of State inheritance taxes in 1919 was less than \$46,000,000. Most of the country's fortunes were built up from profits derived from the entire nation and from foreign trade. The Federal Government is the only agency which can collect an inheritance tax equitably.

(7) The international investment bankers and financiers have determined to cancel the loans which our Government made to the nations with which we were associated during the war; although amendments to the bill creating the commission to deal with the refunding of these debts stipulated that the commission should not cancel any of these debts. This amendment was forced through only after a most strenuous fight, and can be repealed at any time. This will compel the American people to pay at least \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 more in taxes, and to forego the accrued interest amounting to billions.

(8) The La Follette-Frear inheritance tax law is the only way in which we can pay off within the next few years the net debt of the National Government, which exclusive of loans to the Allies, is about \$14,500,000,000. The total annual interest on our total national debt is about \$975,000,000, that is, about \$8.50 per capita, or \$51 on the average for a family of six.

(9) It will cool the militarists' ardor for a big army and navy, and help to keep us out of war.

(10) It will deter many of our superwealthy from investing in foreign concessions—the ante-chamber to imperialism and war.

The La Follette-Frear inheritance tax law is the only practical alternative to a sales tax and the only way to prevent the refunding of the debt for forty to sixty years, which will compel the American people, farmers and other workers, to pay in interest at least twice the value of the capital of the debt.

Every farm and labor organization should immediately adopt resolutions or write to their U.S. Senators and Congressmen asking them to demand an immediate hearing on this La Follette-Frear bill; also write to the Hon. P. J. McCumber, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and to the Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, requesting such hearing. Every member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives should be asked also whether they will favor this inheritance tax law, to provide that the same rates of taxation be levied on transfers of property among the living.

Primaries are coming on shortly, and Congressmen read letters from their constituents very carefully.

THE STRIKE BREAKER

Has a workman the moral right to work "how, when and where he pleases," even to becoming a strike breaker?

That right to individual freedom of action in the greatest number of ways is perhaps the most precious product of civilization. In the degree that this freedom is assured and individual initiative permitted, social progress is stimulated. In brief, the entire advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been through the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, religious and economic.

It must not be assumed that trade unionists seek to curtail the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when and where they please. Whatsoever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble, trade unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of non-unionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says: "Thou shalt not steal—thy neighbor's job."

The contention of the trade unionist himself is, that he has the legal right to sell his labor how, when and where he pleases, for this carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved of by him. Thus, if it should be assumed that the individual workman has, legally, no choice in the disposition of his labor, an involuntary servitude would be established, which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with unfair men.

A man may do many harmful and unjust things and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage or evicts a widow and orphans from their little home is within the law. The merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him, is within the law. The trust which freezes out the smaller dealer is within the law. The magnate who controls the oil market and raises the prices of the poor man's light, is within the law. Hundreds of instances are familiar to us, all of which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms. Hence, it is apparent that an individual wage-earner may be acting legally, and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

To say that the non-unionist has the moral right to work how, when, or where he pleases is, of course, the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strike-breaker, an active agent working against his fellow-craftsman, a traitor to his class and kind.

The Standard Dictionary gives the primary definition of "moral" as "pertaining to the practice, conduct, and spirit of men toward God, themselves, and their fellowmen, with reference to right and wrong."

In simple phrase, then, those acts which

are right are moral; those acts which are wrong are immoral. A man can have no moral right to commit a wrong act.

The industrial question looms in front today. Men, having arrived at a tacit agreement as to theology, are now wrestling with the issues of industrial relationship. The strike-breaker is the legitimate inheritor of the odium which was formerly heaped upon the heretic.

If there be those so abnormally constituted as to feel they serve conscience best by serving their fellowmen least, then the trade unionist can only absolve them from responsibility and leave them free to put on the halo constructed for them by that most eminent personage who has designated the scab as the best type of modern hero.

But it will hardly be asserted, even by the opposition, that men are seriously lacerated in conscience by refraining from taking the jobs of men on strike. The motive which leads them to do this may come from need, from desire for promotion, from motives of revenge, but scarcely from conscientionusness. The very personnel of professional strike-breakers is such as to render ludicrous and even grotesque the assertion that they are at all afflicted by conscientious scruples. If they have consciences at all the article is so minute as to be invisible to the average eye.

If there be a sound principle in democracy, in government by majority, if a majority of a craft decide that it is for their interest to refuse to work under certain conditions, why does not the presumption hold good that the majority is right there as elsewhere?

The time is rapidly arriving—in the older trade unions has already arrived—when the fact that a workman is a non-unionist is prima facie evidence that he is also an incompetent. Non-union labor is usually overworked and underpaid labor. The very instinct of self-preservation, therefore, justifies the union workman in condemning the strike-breaker.

The strike-breaker occupies in the industrial world a position precisely analogous to that of the renegade and traitor. He represents a type of man universally condemned in any other sphere of human activity. He sells himself for less than the 30 pieces of silver, but too often lacks the grace which caused Iscariot to go and hang himself. He commits the unpardonable sin of betraying his fellows. He purloins that to which he has no claim and is the one stumbling block in the path of the onward advance of the wage-earner. The attempt to make him respectable reflects discredit upon those engaged in it.

For all practical purposes in civilized lands we may hold that the test of the Golden Rule furnishes a sufficiently accurate measurement of the morality of any present-day code of action. If the code does not meet the test, it is not moral, no matter if it is legal.

How does the act of the strike-breaker square with the sublime injunction, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?" By what tortuous logic can it be asserted that the man who, from selfish personal interest, seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellowmen, is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

There are sometimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strike-breaker acts. He may be driven by want—but this seldom happens, for, at least when labor is organized, those who are in real need are provided with the necessities of life from the union funds. He may, sometimes, be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike-breaker, pure and simple, the non-union man who embraces the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow-craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness.

He sets up his desire for individual advancement as of more power and influence in determining his course of action than the welfare of his kind. He permits himself to be used as a club to strike down the aspirations of labor. He contributes the one great impediment to the success of the principle of collective bargaining, upon which the tradeunion movement is based. He probably inspired the saying of a philosopher, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs." He is an industrial thief, a social renegade, a moral leper, and as such merits, and fortunately often receives, the penalty of being set aside in practical isolation from honorable men.

The attempt to clothe the strike-breaker with the attributes of heroism and morality would be immensely ludicrous were it not so serious in its possible results. With our leading university turned into a foundry for the casting of brass medals to decorate his courage, what wonder if the strike-breaker inflates his chest and pats his own shoulder.

It will be said that a man's right to his opinion must not be curtailed in a free country, and that consequently the non-union man must be safeguarded in his non-union belief. Granted. But opinion is one thing, action is another.

It is conceivable that besides the moral pervert there are the mentally incapable, and that there are those among wage-earners whose intellects are so feeble that they are unable to read the lesson of the efficiency of organization, writ large on the page of industrial history. Toward these intellectually defective people, tolerance is proper.

But the theory of our democratic institutions, which is that men should have liberty of opinion, nevertheless puts constraint upon the transforming of these opinion into deeds when these deeds are esteemed inimical to the public good.

The analogy holds good in the labor world. The trade union says, "You may believe what you like, but when the general interests of labor are at stake, we deny your moral right to act with the opponents of labor."

In the larger sphere of the state, the nonconformist is obliged to submit to the judgment of the majority. He may be of the opinion that the state has no right to enforce specific regulations as to the public health; he may object to being taxed for the support of schools; he may protest against paying for the maintenance of armies and navies—but his protest must be confined to words. If he refuses to comply with the demand of the board of health or of the tax collector, he is made to pay the penalty."

"The right to work is inalienable," champions of the non-unionists exclaim, and the chorus is taken up by smug Philistinism all along the line. Dilettante social reformers, college professors, zealous editors, manufacturers' associations, and strike-breakers everywhere echo the sweet refrain, "The right to work is inalienable."

But in actual practice society sternly qualifies and limits this same right. It fixes conditions under which many kinds of work may be performed, regulates location, safeguards, and the very nature of the work. It denies even the legal right of a man to do work which constitutes a nuisance to his neighbors. When public safety demands, it limits the hours of labor. When religious custom prevails, it punishes secular labor done on the Sabbath. In many ways it declares that the right to labor, instead of being inalienable in the individual, is governed by its relation to the public welfare.

This, then, is the moral ground upon which trade unionism rests its case. If the aims and objects of organized labor are in accord with the best interests of society, if its efforts are commendable in trying to raise and maintain the standard of living, to obtain more wages and shorter hours, better sanitation and safeguards in factories, less overwork for women and children, more mutual helpfulness among the workers—then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as a counteracting agent to these efforts. The whole question thus resolves itself into the issue of the utility of trade unionism as a whole.

The time has long gone by when it was necessary to apologize for the general purpose of trade unionism. There is no mathematical proposition capable of more positive demonstration than is the proposition that trade unionism is a mighty force working, as a whole, for the benefit of the wage-earner. The workingman who sets himself up in opposition to this demonstration, by the very act testifies to his own mental incapacity or moral perverseness.

The trade union says, "In union is strength." The moral strike-breaker replies, "In disunion is morality."

The trade union says, with Lincoln, "The brotherhood of labor should be the strongest bond between men." The strike-breaker replies, "The dollar of the boss is stronger."

The trade union says, "Unite that we lift one another up."

The strike-breaker replies, "Trample each other under foot if you can only scramble up yourself."

The trade union says, "We owe each other

a duty." The strike-breaker says, "Temporary self-interest is stronger than duty."

If there be such a thing as moral responsibility, it should prevent a man from heaping up the burdens upon the shoulders of those who do the hard work of the world; it should appeal to his sense of chivalry not to interfere with the uplifting of little children; it should debar him from playing the part of the sycophant and mercenary in the greatest struggle of the century in which we live.

Yet the non-unionist who works how, when, and where he pleases, does all these things and more.

If it is to be seriously contended that his acts are moral, then let us laud the sneak thief of the streets, praise the social scavengers who feed on human weaknesses, and canonize the traitor to his country and his God.

The strike-breaker plays the part of an ally to those who confine men to the narrow dungeon of unrequited toil; with his mephitic breath he would extinguish the light which shows the way to freedom.

Clothe him, if your heart so moves, with the mantle of the law, adorn him with Philistine approval, but shame on the hypocrisy that seeks to cover his moral obliquity with the stolen garment of righteousness .- Metal Trades Bulletin.

From One Member's Boss

I have just finished reading the April WORKER and want to remark on two articles therein, "A Cheap Skate Want Ad and a Fitting Reply." That's the sort of men he would get! It's a cinch there would be no union men on the job. "Giggins" is some humorist but he knows what he is talking about. The poem "We Wanted a Change" is good and to the point.

It may seem unusual to see a woman's letter in the Worker, but I think the union is a great organization and I believe a good thing needs every boost it can get.

I enjoy reading the WORKER and the Iowa Unionist and prefer them to fiction magazines. Every union man's wife should be interested in such literature and try to see conditions as they really are, for whatever benefits the man, also benefits his family. I would say this to the electricians wives: Back up the union and be as true a unionist as your husband. It is not easy but it's worth the fight. I have practiced strict economy in my home for more than a year in order to keep all dues paid and I considered my effort worth while. Most of you women think only of the scale of wages. Now get busy and read the union papers and get interested in the cause. It will make every union man's faith in unionism stronger to know that his family backs him up in that faith.

MRS. C. F. F.

NOTICES

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Frank Bollett, please advise A. C. Brown, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 1021, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

We want all members warned that the Plaza Hotel, also the Savoy Hotel, are unfair to organized labor.

FRANK WILLIAMS Rec. Secy., L. U. No. 538.

Danville, Illinois.

Linemen keep away from LaCrosse, Wis., as Local 135 is on strike against the Wisconsin Minnesota Light and Power Company of La-Crosse, Wis. (Signed)

R. A. HILL, R. S.

If this should come to the attention of Jim C. Foster, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, he will confer a favor by communicating with W. T. Brown, care of Duel Wright, 18 Dauphine St., Mobile, Ala.

This is to advise that Paul H. Spier, formerly a member of Local Union No. 221, is working unfair in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 66. He is employed at the present time by the Gulf Production Company, which job has been unfair for a considerable period of time.

J. E. BARRY, Bus. Mgr., L. U. No. 66.

Houston, Texas.

Local Union No. 20 wishes to call the attention of all Members of the Brotnerhood that W. F. Young, ex-Financial Secretary of Local No. 20, has violated Art. 31, Sec. 2, of the International Constitution, and an assessment of \$350.00 has been placed against him. All Locals please take notice.

Fraternally yours,

L. C. IRVING, Rec. Secy., L. U. No. 20.

New York City.

This is to advise that the following members are working in unfair shops:

Charles Triplett, Card No. 380847 C. F. McDonald, Card No. 280831. John Miller, Card No. 261228, Frances Perry, Card No. 253921. L. S. Richardson, Card No. 520107 Roy Van Sandt, Card No. 269023. 520107.

E. F. LAPPIN, Secretary, Local Union, No. 343. Taft, Calif.

This is to inform all members that there is a strike here in Albany involving Local Union No. 137 and we place Article 23, Section 8, into effect until further notice.

We also inform you that the following members have been suspended and an assessment of \$200.00 has been placed against them:

J. McCaffery, Card No. 232534.
 C. Stone, Card No. 332597.
 C. O'Hare, Card No. 538510.
 Jas. Fitzgerald, Card No. 538509.

LEON IRLAND Rec. Secy., L. U. No. 137.



EDITORIAL



Just An A certain local union, through its Secretary, sent a letter to the International Office expressing disapproval of the insurance plan, and informing the office that the member-

ship of the local union would have nothing to do with it.

Efforts were made by correspondence, without avail, to obtain information from the local as to why they were so emphatically opposed to the plan. As these attempts were unproductive of results, and desiring to clear up any misunderstanding, and believing that the membership of the local possibly did not fully understand the plan, a representative of the Brotherhood visited the local, or rather tried to, but could not arrange a meeting, the Secretary informing him that the members knew all they cared to about the matter.

Undiscouraged, the representative proceeded to interview each member of the local, except three who could not be located. It did

not take long to find the cause for the opposition.

The Secretary is one of the leading influences in, and conducts the correspondence of the local, which gives him an opportunity of voicing his personal views with much emphasis when he has occasion to carry on official correspondence. His father is master mechanic of the railroad system on which the members of the local are employed. The company told father what a terrible thing it was for unions to provide protection for their members. Father told son how iniquitous the Brotherhood's plan of benefits was; how it would influence the employees to drop interest in the Company Welfare Association. The dutiful son told the members, in no uncertain manner, that they would be making a serious "mistake" should they take the protection that their own good judgment told them they should, and all members of the local interviewed, except the dutiful son, were of one mind as to the advantages of the plan.

This provides an example of the opposition used by corporation

influences to prevent the establishment of the benefit plan.

It is the character of opposition anticipated, and is the kind of opposition that has been successfully overcome by the membership thinking for themselves, and acting independently of those who represent corporate interests.

Progress thirty years. At the time of its formation it was predicted by many that it would be a shortlived affair. Little encouragement was offered the small group of courageous men who brought it into being. Every effort was made by the employing interests to retard its growth, and if possible bring about its complete destruction. Such efforts were not confined to any particular period of the organization's history, but have constantly been employed, and at no time has there been more activity displayed by hostile interests than at present.

However, the Brotherhood, like all well-conducted institutions formed for the purpose of improving the conditions of humanity, is indestructible and will last while there remains humanitarian work for it to perform. It has moved ever forward, slowly but surely; traversing a road of seemingly insurmountable obstacles; a vehicle of progress, bringing to those who follow electrical work for a livelihood better wages, improved working conditions, and a few of the comforts as well as the bare necessities of life.

From within and from without, the organization's opponents have worked tirelessly night and day. When mistakes were made the enemies of progress magnified them. When new and progressive policies were adopted, every effort was made to discredit them.

From a small beginning of less than 1,000 members and less than one dozen local unions, and in spite of the efforts to retard progress and destroy the organization, it has grown until it now stands in the front ranks of the American Labor Movement, with over 1,100 affiliated local unions and in excess of 100,000 members, a barrier against industrial bondage which the forces of greed desire to impose upon the electrical workers of the North American Continent. Its membership is composed of those who recognize the existence of economic inconsistencies and industrial wrongs, and who are possessed of that quality of manhood necessary to force correction of existing evils. It does not depend for its existence upon that element comprising less than one-half of one per cent of the membership, who would rather evade obligations than to meet them; rather whine and complain than fight for their rights; rather find fault than boost.

The organization's achievements for good are so well-known that they require little mention. It has elevated the standard of living; helped to create a better day for the membership; and contributed in no small way to the advancement of society in general.

The greatest single achievement of good for the membership has just been completed, in the establishment of the new benefit plan, which, like all progressive policies, will greatly add to the economic strength of the organization, and increase its value to the membership to an extent that precludes calculation, but still better than that is the protection now furnished and available to those near and dear, or dependent upon the members.

A few have been inclined to view unfavorably the benefit plan, but the great and ever-increasing number representing the majority have, ever since the matter has been under development, recognized its worth. Each day the value of the plan is demonstrated and better understood. Many members who at first were doubters, and others who condemned, are now the staunchest supporters and are stronger in their expressions of commendation than they were in voicing their condemnation.

Comparatively speaking, the Brotherhood is one of the younger organizations identified with the labor movement, but we doubt if any of the older organizations can show a better record for progress.

Wearing The horse is a submissive animal. He submits to blinders

Blinders so that he will not see things about him. He is permitted to look only in one direction and goes straight ahead until a pull at his mouth changes the course.

But the horse is not the only one who wears blinders. Each of us wear a set. Those worn by the horse are made of leather, while in man's mental works there are as many kinds of blinders as there are various kinds of men.

The horse has his blinders forced upon him, while we human beings manufacture our own and fit them to our eyes—and some bitterly resent any effort made to remove them.

There are few, if any, of us but what carry around in our mentality some set of prejudices, preconceived or fixed opinions. These act as blinders and shut out the truth. Most of these blinders are due to either conceit, suspicion, greed, envy, ignorance or selfishness—mostly the latter. They make us uncomfortable, cause us to hate each other, and act as bags of sand around our necks.

The workers are the champion wearers of blinders, which make breadth of view impossible. Many of us wear mental blinders that

should be at work keeping some donkey in the narrow path.

There are those that refuse to study our needs and our problems, yet blindly criticize those who do; those that want to conduct an organization on air, yet yell loud for results; those that do not possess the moral courage to speak truthfully to their fellow members, but dangerously play to popular sentiment; those that inject their religious or sectarian beliefs into the labor union, causing the formation of hostile factions; those that would prefer to win a cheap argument than to achieve anything else; and those who treat a traveling member as though he were an imposter rather than a brother—tell any of these that they are doing immeasurable harm to their organization, that they are standing in the way of progress, and they will show you such a pair of mental blinders as would fill the heart of a mule with jealousy.

When the wage earners remove their blinders they will stop fighting each other and go to thinking—they will stop resoluting and go to voting. Then honesty will not be wearing rags while rascality

wears robes.

He who will tear off his blinders, devote a little time to study and to trying to help and understand others—who will look around at others and at himself, even if it does hurt his vanity, will grow in usefulness and strength. It is such men that render great service to their fellows—and we know of no man who ever became a failure doing too much for others.

Some day in a future age full knowledge will free all from the blinders—but as that good day is quite distant, each of us should

at once attend to his individual set.

You cannot deny that you wear a set of blinders. All of us do. The problem is to identify them and tear them off. Have your friends help you. A real friend can quickly tell you what is the trouble with you. He may not appear much of a good friend after telling you. But if you are sensible you will be much better off—and more useful.

Are You In your organization there are two classes—the useful A Pusher?

To which class do you belong?

The useful class consists of those who know what they ought to do, and do it.

The useless class consists of drones and those that do nothing at all to advance the interests of the organization. They will not try to understand and assist in conducting its affairs, but whine spitefully against those who do; and continually fret and find fault about what somebody did or said.

Many of those of the useless, as well as harmful, class refuse to understand opinions opposite their own. They seldom know anything about what they contradict. They never see the need for investigation; the case is with them settled—and settled rightly. They alone are right—all others are dishonest, selfish, obstinate or blind.

Then there are those of the useless class who fly from scheme to scheme as birds fly from tree to tree, never remaining long with any one thing or proposition. These are somewhat like the negro who said he knew a whole lot, but could never think of it.

But fortunately there are the useful workers—the pushers. We hesitate to think where we would be without that army of conscientious, patient, unknown, practically unrewarded workers, whose best years and strength, intelligence and knowledge have been devoted, and are still being devoted, to the perfecting of their organization.

They are ever present and never shirk their duty to the cause that is held dear to their hearts, but work regularly and uncomplainingly, denying themselves many of the pleasures enjoyed by others—denying their presence and time to their families and close friends.

Many a man in this organization has refused to seek greater conspicuousness—and personal comfort—at the risk of his fellows. He has refused to risk even temporarily the welfare of those he is pledged to stand by; but has kept plodding away without hope of glory or even mention. His greatest reward is his personal conscientiousness that he is loyal to the cause of his fellows; it is he that really brings victory in the end.

Those that do most for the organization—for progress—whose life and activities are absolutely essential to it, are the patient, plodding pushers that sacrifice themselves for the sake of duty. They refuse to be upset by criticism; they welcome it, but sift it thoroughly

and then act upon results.

These pushers know that a useful life cannot be peaceful and carefree and that they cannot seem right to any if they do not seem wrong to many. Their greatest concern is that what they do is just and timely—to the best interests of their organization—and that it be done as good as they can do it.

The heavy ball of progress needs a great deal of pushing, and there is room on its surface for every one to push unceasingly. All of us—young or old—are either helping to push or we are useless.

Every one of us in the labor movement has his duty to perform and his work to do in its interest and can do it if he will. Each of us ought to ask himself whether HE is pushing and doing HIS share,

or idly sitting by criticizing and watching others work.

You will realize—if your mind is clear—that THE ONLY THING NECESSARY FOR YOU TO DO, IS TO DO DAY AFTER DAY THE THINGS THAT YOU KNOW YOU OUGHT TO DO, AND NOT TO DO. THE THINGS THAT YOU KNOW YOU OUGHT NOT TO DO. You need not be told—YOU KNOW WHAT YOU OUGHT TO DO. DO IT.

Economy (?) Our present national administration now chooses to believe that it was elected on a platform of economy. The "No foreign entanglement" cry is now relegated to the scrap heap of pre-election catch phrases, as the Government has adopted what would seem a less useful and less powerful League of Nations via the "Four Power Treaty" route, which appears to provide more chance for intrigue, double dealing, and dark-alley diplomacy, and less chance for small nations standing up in meeting and telling the truth about the schemes of the more powerful.

By Section Two of the Treaty, we are privileged to snuggle up close to our little brown brother, the Jap, while he uses the Treaty to

bring grievances before the Four Power League on being excluded from bringing his forty-cent-per-day workmen to this country to compete for jobs with American labor. However, further comments on the League and Treaty are needless at this time. Subsequent events

no doubt will bring forth enough discussion in the future.

So, let us for a moment consider "Economy," which appears to be the brightest jewel in the firmament of administrative virtues. Here, indeed, it would seem our officials are fulfilling and to overflowing measure their promises. We are advised our administration is a business one. So being a good business administration it naturally would be sympathetic with "Big Business" in its operations and of course, it would never do to conserve public funds by inquiring closely into the claims for hundreds of millions by the railroads or to investigate the spending orgy in which they indulged during the Government Control and Guaranteed Profit period. That would be treason to Big Business. It would be un-American not to take their figures for their valuation, operating expenses and fixed charges, as their figures would not lie, even though liars may figure.

Another imperative duty is to preserve the high freight and passenger rates that only the American public of all the world would stand for. Cut and cut to the bone the wages of the workers. The workers are not business men. But touch not freight or passenger rates. It did do very well to cut away war tax on railroad tickets, as that is immediately impressive on the voting public and does not de-

plete corporation coffers.

It would never do to retrench or economize by touching the salaries of the under-paid? and over-worked? Government officials, Congressmen, Senators, etc., but the workers for a daily wage, that is different. When wages or salaries are reduced, the reduction should never include those earning in excess of \$5,000 per year. Neither will it ever do to retrench by dispensing with the large force of "intellectuals" whose principal duties appear to be looking after the comfort and welfare of the favored few who occupy a somewhat higher position.

The place to retrench, particularly during a period of business depression, when there are millions of bread winners unemployed, is to further congest the labor market and aggravate the situation by reducing the personnel of the army and navy so that the number of unemployed will be increased. Such retrenchments make Big Business smile. Another practical form of retrenchment which helps the situation immensely is to close down the navy yards and contract the work out to private concerns as in the case of the steamship Leviathan. That makes Big Business laugh.

Another very practical method of economy is the creation of a Hell and Maria Budget Commission. Of course, it will cost a half a million or so and provide a few big jobs and the Commission probably can save in wages by cutting down the personnel of day laborers in some Governmental department, but the one big advantage will be

the swelling of the army of unemployed.

Another commendable piece of economy is the Panama Canal, where the workers on account of climatic and other unfavorable conditions, have been fairly well paid. So, in the interest of economy, it is necessary to cut their wages twenty-five per cent by proclamation and cut them again the same amount that the navy yard employes were reduced. Then ask Congress to change the law that alien labor may be substituted for American. The big economic gain of doing this would be—reduce the skilled force and employ three alien

negroes or coolies for each American mechanic and open the door to ultimately contract out to private individuals all work on Canal, thus providing a reward to our business friends who will be able to get labor cheap due to the ever-growing army of unemployed. The real stench of the mess will not reach public nostrils until years after.

It is quite simple to economize on the things that will show savings today, but what would any real business concern think of a general manager who would say to its Board of Directors—we are now running on an economical basis. I have dispensed with seventy-five per cent of our productive employes; discharged our mechanics, put laborers in their places. Our equipment is all right now. If it goes wrong, I will contract for the repairs.

The public servant who adopts a policy of rampant economy without regard for the welfare of the people is a dangerous "Economaniac," regardless of his honesty of purpose. Those who destroy the purchasing power of the millions of people and allow the big interests to exploit public funds is the greatest possible menace to

our entire social structure.

Our country is for the first time the greatest creditor nation on earth. Bank clearings are greater than ever before. We have all the money necessary, all the men necessary, the most wonderful resources in undeveloped waterways and thousands of square miles of undeveloped land and yet with every potential factor necessary to progress and development, the only boast that can be made by our business administrative is—we spent less than the other fellow. We can lavish millions upon the railroads but cannot provide a dollar for development that will make work for the idle millions, who, if provided with purchasing power, would immediately give a stimulus to business.

What is true with our nation is to some extent true with other institutions. We have members of the Brotherhood who propose, because of these conditions, that the officers of our organization should practice the same brand of economy. Lay off all our field forces. Allow local unions to shift for themselves and leave the membership to the tender mercy of mercenary employers at a time when help is most needed. Nothing would be more agreeable to selfish employers than such a policy. At no time in our history has there been a greater demand on the part of local unions for service and assistance from the International. Yet, there are some who believe that it would be economical to discontinue the service and help that it has been the policy of the International to provide.

What is true in the International is true in many local unions where we find a disposition on the part of thoughtless members to dispense with their representatives rather than to pay fifty cents or one dollar per month more to properly support their local union. Local unions that are short-sighted enough to adopt such a policy will find within a short time that they will pay dearly for their economy. Those who would cut off all expense to save a paltry fifty cents per month will find that later on they will probably lose five dollars per week in wages. Some may consider saving fifty cents per month to lose five dollars per week a good investment. Those who

do are unable to distinguish economy from miserliness.

Intelligently spending money to obtain results is true economy. A nation, a state, a business institution, an organization, or an individual may measure their success not by what they did not spend but by what intelligent use they made of their expenditures. The miser may accumulate millions, but after all lives and dies a pauper.

IN MEMORIAM

Bro. Frank Cunnan, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has deemed it best to remove from this

dom has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved brother, Frank Cunnan; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our records and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

JNO. A. MacDONALD, TOM COSTELLO. HARRY SLATER Committee.

Bro. James Armstrong, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the sudden and unforeseen call of our Heavenly Father has taken from our midst our friend and brother from Local No. 9; and Whereas in this life Bro. Armstrong was a kind and true friend, a sincere union man as God gave him the light to see these interests. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as union men, pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

HENRY CULLEN, PHIL BENDER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee. Whereas the sudden and unforeseen call of

Committee.

Bro. Peter Messersmith, L. U. No. 163

Whereas the sudden death and unforeseen call of our Heavenly Father has removed from our midst an esteemed friend and brother, and Whereas in his life Bro. Peter Messersmith was a true and loyal member of our Brother-

was a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; as the Heavenly Father gave him the light to see these interests. Therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 163 pay tribute to his memory, and express our sorrow of his loss and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be written and a copy be placed on our minutes, a copy forwarded to the breaved family, and one sent to our official journal for publication, and be it further Resolved, That our charter, in token of his respect, be draped for a period of thirty days.

Bro. D. Campbell, L. U. No. 352

Whereas we, the membership of Local Union

Whereas we, the membership of Local Union No. 352, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been called upon to mourn the sad loss, through fatal accident, of our loved and esteemed brother, D. Campbell; and Whereas we, in sincere sympathy for him, and with those dear to him, desire to pay solemn tribute to the memory of this departed friend and brother. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, one to our official journal for publication, and a copy be placed on the minutes of our Local copy be placed on the minutes of our Local Union.

C. J. CLARK, V. L. OWEN, LOUIS F. MEYER, Resolution Committee.

Bro. W. E. Sayers, L. U. No. 65

Whereas the Almighty Father in His infinite

wisdom and mercy has called from our midst Bro. W. E. Sayers, and Whereas we pause to cherish the memory of his efforts while traveling through this vale of tears. He faced adversity with a smile and

of tears. He faced adversity with a smile and surmounted his daily problems with brotherly love. No suffering came within his notice unheeded, for he gave, even though by giving, he himself had not. What more are the teachings of Our Father, surely his efforts then were not in vain. Therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 65, of Butte, Mont., express our condolence to his dear wife and family. May they find comfort in the thought that it was but the earthly remains that we laid beneath the silent clods of the valley, and that the noble spirit of him who was dear to us all has passed on to a higher plane, there to receive

none spirit of him who was dear to us all has passed on to a higher plane, there to receive his reward. His work on earth was exceedingly well done and his memory will live with us forever; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the official journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union, for no truer friend had any man.

for no truer friend had any man.

Bro. Edward O. Campbell, L. U. No. 104

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His great wisdom to take from us our worthy and esteemed brother, Edward O. Campbell;

Whereas Local No. 104, of I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local No.
104, of Boston, Mass., extend our deepest and
heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends
of our departed brother; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy sent
to the official journal for publication, and a
copy spread on the minutes of Local No. 104
and that our charter be draped in mourning
for the period of thirty days in memory of
Bro. Edward O. Campbell.

Bro. Frank Brooks, L. U. No. 39

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has called to His Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother, Frank Brooks, while in the prime of a life, full of promise and a glorious manhood devoted to good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his beloved wife and many friends; and

Whereas we regret the sad occasion that

friends; and
Whereas we regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother. Therefore be it
Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., extend its sincerest sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to Life Eternal. Be it further further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and parents, one published in the official journal and a copy spread on the records of our local, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Bro. Ross McNary, L. U. No. 1055

Whereas God in His love and wisdom has called to His Heavenly Home our beloved and esteemed brother, Ross McNary, in the prime of life, in the full strength of his manhood; and

Whereas our hearts are filled with deep sor

Whereas our hearts are filled with deep sorrow and regret that one so endeared to us should be so suddenly taken from our midst. Therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 1055, I. B. E. W., of Wellington, Kans., has lost one of its most faithful and beloved members, his parents a true, loving and devoted son, and the community a trusted and exemplary citizen. Be it further Resolved, That we extend to the relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and commend them to the Good Father whose boundless love soothes

ther nour of sorrow and commend them to the Good Father whose boundless love soothes our aching hearts and comforts us in our grief. And be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy pub-lished in the official journal and a copy be spread on the records of our local and also that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days thirty days.

RUBY E. HASTINGS, President, L. U. No. 1055.

Bro. Walter S. Taylor, L. U. No. 481

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death our esteemed friend and brother, Walter S. Taylor. Therefore be it Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 481. I. B. E. W, express their most sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also published in our official journal.

also published in our official journal.

P. A. BOLAND, R. O. LYNN, JOHN MCNELLIS, Committee.

Bro. William Carritte, L. U. No. 377

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has seen fit to call to His Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother. William Carritte, who died April 9, 1922; and Whereas Local No. 377, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member whose memory will always be cherished by those who knew him.

always be cherished by those who knew him. Therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 377, I. B. E. W., extend to his parents and relatives in this their hour of sorrow our deepest sympathy; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official journal and a page set apart in in the official journal, and a page set apart in our records.

H. DONOGHUE, FRED. A. WILLIAMSON, ERNEST L. TASH, Resolution Committee.

Bro. August C. Vordermark, L. U. No. 481

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death our esteemed friend and brother, August C. Vordermark. Therefore be it Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., express their most sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also published in our official journal.

P. A. BOLAND,
R. O. LYNN,
JOHN MCNELLIS,
Committee.

Committee.

Bro. Edward T. Brown, L. U. No. 214

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 214, I. B. E. W., Chicago, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, Edward T. Brown, who suddenly departed from us in his prime of life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 214, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes

publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 214, and that our charter be drapped for a period of thirty days in memory of our late brother, Edward T. Brown.

Bro. William Dashiell, L. U. No. 39

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has called to His Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother, William Dashiell, while in the prime of a life, full of promise and a glorious manhood devoted to good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his beloved wife and many friends; and Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother. Therefore be it

brother. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., extend its sincerest sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and parents, one published in the official journal, and a copy spread on the records of our local, and that the charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Family of Bro. Grover Thank Friends

The following appreciation has been received from the wife and family of the late Henry J. Grover of Local No. 17, I. B. E. W.:
"With sad, sad hearts the bereaved family of the late Henry J. Grover wish to express their many thanks to Local No. 17, I. B. E. W.:
for their kindness shown during their sad for their kindness shown during their sad

for their kindness shown during their sad bereavement.

"Also to William Frost, business representative of the local, for his efforts to lighten the sorrow, and special thanks to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the prompt payment of the benefit claim.

"In Woodlawn cemetery, where his remains are laid, is being erected a monument with the letters 'I. B. E. W., No. 17,' inscribed to show our appreciation of the union cause of which he was a devoted member.

he was a devoted member.

"MRS. GROVER AND HIS CHILDREN."

Brotherhood

I come to lift the soul-destroying weight, To heal the hurt, to end the foolish loss, To take the toiler from his brutal fate— The toiler hanging on the labor-Cross.

I make an end of life's stupendous jest-The merry waste of fortunes by a few While the thin faces of the poor are pressed Against the panes, a hungry whirlwind crew.

All wise men saw the star of my desire, All wise men knelt before my hidden flame; From Brotherhood they drew their sacred fire

I am Religion by her deeper name.

-Edwin Markham.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

FTER another month without a note I wish to express myself in behalf of Local No. 1 and the insurance plan. Our Local was one of the first to realize how good insurance was and I feel that we have supported it in every way. After reading Chas. Ford's letter that came with my policy, I decided it was composed most complete. I am hoping every member will appreciate the work of our officers as I do. Tabby O'Shea, our tootless wonder, is clatter all himself, and between him and our ladies man, Mr. Jack Hartman, we are well supported with secretaries. Bro. H. H. Broach visited our Local on April 18, and his remarks were well taken. We are now holding our meetings in the Carpenters' District Council Hall, 3000 Olive Street. The meeting nights are the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Work is slack and we still retain our dollar and a quarter per hour. Many of our members are working in other lines of business. They are making work for others. Bro. James Casey, our president, is back after a long illness.

I would like to commend our Brother Myers, of Locals Nos. 8 and 245, for the good articles.

Some day we will have a plan to help our men who are out of work, who knows? Who cares? I do; and many more men care, too.

All No. 1 members should attend meetings regularly, please.

M. A. NEWMAN, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

I just hate to say a lot of things that don't mean anything, but when one tries to make news when there is no news to make it from, he has to be an artist to make interesting reading, and I don't happen to be in that class.

However, I do want to say that it is remarkable that the G. O., under the short space of time, should pay off their death claims under the new insurance plan with such remarkable speed, and I just wish that I could tell the whole world what this means to those who are of the electrical crafts and classed in insurance companies as undesirables.

I am thinking of our deceased Brother McPhersons, who, on coming back from the

world war, became a subject of charity on the shoulders of No. 2, and No. 2 met the occasion as she has always done. They took care of him as well as they could with donations after donations, because there was no special fund to call on to help this brother out. He finally got in the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital and finally came under observation for sanity. Brothers Knoll, Utley and several of the other good brothers called on him as often as possible and did what they could. Finally his mother (God bless a mother anywhere who suffers to bring us in this world and will go the limit with anyone she calls her son, anywhere, that one soul who after one has actually committed a crime can tell her his side and be believed) came here. Did finances bother her? I should say not. She went to an old hotel that would make a floater quake. She went in debt and how she ate regularly God only knows, but she stayed here until her boy died. She would have done it if she had starved, because she loved her boy just as every other good mother loves her son.

And then there came a time when it looked that his dues and assessments were to be dropped and an agreement was reached for paying them.

He died, and here was his mother penniless and alone, except for a few stanch brothers of the I. B. of E. W. They in turn called on her, advised her and looked after her, and then when all was over, not a bunch of investigators, a lawyer and a plan whereby she could hire her one from his pitiful estate and fight the case to obtain his insurance, but a check without question, and even more, though he was only a few days of being in the \$800 class, they put him in the \$800 class, and the G. O. paid it that way.

I am taking my hat off to some one up there. We are dealing with brothers and not insurance graft. When I think of the locals and individuals that are hollering, I feel like I did about sedition when they told us we had a Kaiser to whip and I was all full of patriotic pep, and was full of enthusiasm to put down the war.

So then, disloyal brothers and locals, do your best, do it now, because this is your only chance, because the Brotherhood is coming back and when they do they are coming back stronger than they have ever been before and just watch out that they don't remember you.

Fraternally,

H. J. SOLLIDAY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Local No. 12 has been so full of business the past three months that it was impossible to get a letter to the Journal. But you can guess what it was-trying to keep the wolf from the door.

Business has practically blown up; nothing doing; no work of any description. Same old song-big companies trying to starve the workers into the great American plan. Every craft has been forced to take a cut, but still they are not satisfied.

Anyway, brothers, we are still here and you can bet that we are going to stick till

some of the big boys are gone.

You brothers who have had notions of drifting this way take notice and steer clear of Pueblo. Will try and give you full particulars next month.

There have been several good writeups in the last few WORKERS and hope to see them continue. Would like to thank the brother who wrote on the doctors' organization. When the working crafts can stick like that bunch we'll then be O. K.

Bro. Charles Griffin write; letters returned unclaimed.

Best wishes to all the brothers and hope to have better reports next month.

> J. L. SEAY, Press Sect.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Just a few lines for the May Worker if it reaches you in time. We want to let the membership at large know that Local No. 28 is still alive. Things have been a little slow, but can say things are much brighter. We have a few men out at present, but hope in the next week or so to have them back at work.

Bro. W. W. Gilbert is recovering after an accident at the American Sugar Refinery which caused him to lose his thumb. Our Honorable Brother Lapalalle is now paint-

LABOR GAVE FREELY

"The railroad employees (during the war) patriotically gave up privileges and concessions which their organizations had obtained through many years of negotiations and controversy. * The concessions granted to the Government by the labor organizations at this time could not have been obtained by the railroad managements under any conditions. The employees had previously refused to make similar concessions to the railroad corporations because of their belief that once they gave up these privileges they would never be restored under private control."—Testimony of W. G. McAdoo.

ing a portrait for the business agent. He will next attempt to paint a portrait of our secretary.

Well, let's go back to business again. At our meeting Friday, April 28, Dr. Donald Hooker, of the Farmers-Labor Party, gave an address on the conditions in West Virginia mining camps.

Local No. 28 has been having radio concerts and is installing a permanent aerial, etc., for this purpose. We also announce that Local No. 27 is now a protectorate of Local No. 28.

Regards to the Brotherhood at large. Fraternally yours,

> J. F. McMullen. Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

It has been some time since there has been a letter in the Journal from Cleveland and the old war horse, the writer, as my card is 19 years old this, the 23d day of April, 1922, has always been up-to-date, and if I live 19 more years it will have the same good record it now has.

Hello! to all the good old timers I have met in my travels about the country. A few I have met I thought were made of the true blue stuff, but I hear they were not in these last several years.

No. 39 is just about holding its own. At least she is not going ahead any in membership, as we seldom have a candidate outside of a helper now and then at the Light plant. We still maintain our \$1.10 per hour there for linemen which runs till August 1. The Illuminating Company has not cut wages since the war; they have kept about the same bunch on all winter. About February 1 we lost the Fire Department job, with about six linemen employed. They put regular detailed firemen in their places at about \$65 per month less money, and the so-called Fire Fighters' Union helped the cause along. They turned out to be no good. After the people voted and gave them 8 hours, a few firemen voted themselves back to 24 hours on and 24 off once in a while.

The building trades are back to work after a five weeks' lockout, at the scale of 1921electrical workers, \$1.10 per hour.

The open shop movement has failed in this town, and I hope the Miners' Union hang the operators on the wall to dry. Wilson kept us out of war, but Harding has done much worse—kept us out of work; tried to starve us, and keeps the political prisoners in jail. He also told Congress there should be a law passed prohibiting the

unions from striking. Good stuff.
Well, the action of the last convention has caused considerable comment from the locals in different parts of U.S.A. as indicated by their circular letters. I will say they made no impression on No. 39, and as one local said: Those locals that send them out had better save their stamps and paper, and the union will be further ahead at the end of the year, for by so doing they would show to the corporations that we are of one mind after a law has been passed. I am for the insurance and think it a good thing for both married and single men, for there is not a member, though he may be single, but what has not got a mother, father, brother, sister, or someone that is more or less dear to him, that could use it after he had been taken care of with a decent burial. We have had two deaths by accidents this year. First, Frank Brooks, who paid \$1.80 and got \$700 in return. Where can one get better returns on money invested than that? Said brother was a longtime member, having card No. 104. He was employed by the city Police Line Department, and met his death by falling downstairs on leaving the storeroom to go home. He always paid his dues and never grumbled at whatever action the local took on matters that came before it. Then Wm. Dashill, lineman, was killed while at work for Murry Light. He is the first one killed there since 1912. Dashill came here from the east with a card 14 or 15 years ago. Both deceased have families that will long remember the Brotherhood for their insurance. Here is another argument why the insurance is good, as I have run up against the Railroad Trainmen's insurance. These men doing electrical work were not members of the I. B. E. W. and would not take out a card, but working at line work, they had trainmen cards and would not drop them because they did not want to lose a good insurance. Same will hold good with our members once they get a few years' standing to their credit. As for those that did not think it compulsory and claim they were misled, I don't know where their own minds were. The pamphlets and letters sent from the I. O. were plain as one, two,

Well, the Light has put on a few old timers these last few days; for instance, Whitey Harman, who has not been in our midst for eight years, and there's Jim Walker, who has been laid up for about a month with bad "pins."

Well, I guess I will close the circuit for this time by asking all the brothers to spend what money they have for union-made goods. I am, fraternally,

HERMAN DEROLPH.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

The undersigned is not a ready letter writer and has no doubt that the casual reader will find several mistakes, but as I have not seen a letter from Local No. 60, or any member of it, I will try and fulfill the honor dumped on me last Wednesday night, hoping my efforts will meet the editor's taste, so he will print it.

I have read the WORKER from cover to cover with great interest, as it's the first one I have seen since I was in El Paso last year, when I was obliged to pay four months' permit fees before admitted to have a good \$200 card.

Getting back to Local No. 60, I will say that Local No. 60 has a very good set of officers. Our ever-present President Eyler, Recording Secretary Nudorf and Financial Secretary Cauze are O. K.

For the benefit of the traveling brothers I will say that work is not too plentiful around here, but only a few of our members are loafing. The so-called "American plan," or in plain English, "Open Shop," is here to stay, as it looks to me, but all the shops hire our men, and they are obliged to work among a few long tails that we have to contend with, as some of our employers are narrow enough to believe that they can't survive without them.

Brother Cauze was laid up a few weeks with what he said was the "flu," but he is back on the job again. I believe his "Sonny Brook" played out.

Brother Collin is at the bench once more after an illness of several weeks.

Tillotte blew in the other day full of sand and cactus stickers. He said he was in New Mexico and stated it was a good country. I believe him—nothing but country.

Brother Donahue and myself still represent Local No. 60 at the Building Trades Council.

Brother Fay is with us yet and the way I understand he will stay with us, as he likes the Alamo city.

We had a surprise the other meeting night when Brother Olson walked in the hall door. First time we have seen him for several moons. We have a good membership but a rather small attendance.

Well, Mr. Editor, if I get by with my first offense I will try and write more next time. Best wishes to all the locals from Local No. 60

Fraternally yours.

G. L. Monsive.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?"

A rooster crows to proclaim his dignity, a mule brays to assert his asininity, and a dog howls because the slant of the moon doesn't suit him, or for some other equally good reason. All these various manifestations of character are typical of the species to which they belong, and when we hear them we know what is making the noise, even though we do not see the source. They run true to form, and whether it is a matter of principle with them, or animal nature, they at least must be given credit for being consistent, each adhering strictly to his own particular form of publicity, and none trying to imitate the others. They leave that for men and monkeys, and sad to say, men have beaten monkeys at the game. With their advantage in cranial development and diversified talents, men have proved superior in the art of imitation, and some men have succeeded in imitating all three, and can crow, bray or howl as the occasion demands.

This local union calls the attention of the Brotherhood to one Roy Cook, lineman, well known in various localities, a self-styled "strong union man," always striving to build up the organization and improve conditions. He is working at present on the Humphreys' job as foreman, drawing the princely salary of \$185 per month, which is \$15 less than the men are getting, and also less than the pay of the foreman who had the job before he took it. His last dues were paid for June, 1921.

With him on this job are E. M. Spayd, last dues paid for Sept., 1921, and W. Reilly, last dues paid for Nov., 1920. Spayd informed this local by letter of Feb. 2, 1922, that he wouldn't mind paying for a union card, but won't pay insurance to the I. O. any more. Reilly came in here with an old receipt which he had attempted to revise and bring up to date. Charges have been preferred against Spayd and Reilly, and assessments of \$150 placed against each of them, for violation of Art. 23, Sec. 12 and 13 of the international constitution.

It is our understanding that all three of these men, Cook, Spayd and Reilly, are agitators of the Open Shop or O. B. U. line of bunk, and we take this opportunity to notify all members of the Brotherhood regarding their present standing and activities.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. BERRY.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

We feel that it is our duty at this time to let the membership know of conditions that exist in Tacoma as far as the "narrowbacks" are concerned. Up to a short time ago we were working rings around ourselves.

Now we can see the light a burning through the fog of the past. First we were confronted with losing a few contractors and came down to the point of having only two signed up.

Figuring sixty contractors and curbers in the city, and God knows how many in the "bushes," one can picture us sawing wood with a fine tooth comb. We blame no one for this condition only ourselves. Not even the G. O. Going some isn't it?

Bro. Jim Noonan paid us a visit the first part of the year and no doubt if Brother Jim reads this he would say that the bacon was hard to get at the time of his visit. Even a "rough neck" would have to hit a ninety foot "stick" to see a grease spot.

Heretofore most all the western locals have condemned the G. O. for things they haven't done or things they did do, but, brothers, that is natural, as we gave Reid and Murphy the same "slap-stick" comedy. We wanted something different. There is a

way, brothers, to make things different. First, clean house; get your local down to business. Second, go along with the majority. Third, go along with the G. O. give them a trial on all your troubles. Learn to function through them and you will sure get results. If Jones says "they are the bunk," think for yourselves and see if Jones knows more than the majority. See if he always stands on two feet.

When Brother Noonan landed here we were like a bunch of scrambled eggs. In other words, a mess, pulling from the center to no place.

Brother Jim lit the candle and gave us the services of one of the most efficient members and officers of the Brotherhood—none other than "Silver Tip" Thomas E. Lee. All due respect to all the rest. The writer has worked with a number of them and up to this time had not the pleasure of working with Brother Lee.

I will say this to the G. O., they sure gave us a real honest to God man without a maiden's prayer. If Lee can't set things straight they need not send in anybody else. He hits straight from the shoulder and never misses a mark.

We are going through a reconstruction period. Try it, she is working fine. Don't look around to see what the other fellow is doing. Do something yourself and let the other fellow look at you. Quit knocking by all means. Don't try to "gang" things. Let them all in on it and work for a better and bigger organization.

We think the insurance plan is the best thing we ever had. First, it is easy to line up the fellow on the outside. Second, after he is lined up, he has something to think about before he drops it. Third, it improves collections of dues, as one is not liable to break their standing. Fourth, if a fellow has hard luck he can't lose his insurance until ninety days are up and then it is easy for the board to advance it. Fifth,



it is good insurance at a cheap cost clear down the line to the famous fourteen points. By the way, brothers, don't you remember when mother told us to take "castor oil," we shook our heads, but we took it because the majority ruled and it was best for us. When Woodrow told us to get into the army we had to, didn't we? They knew what was best for us and all concerned.

Would advise all traveling members to stay away from here at present as we have a number of members out of work.

The writer would like to hear from F. L. Estinghouse known as "Estey."

Haven't wired a "bar" with "Estey" for a long time. What is the matter with the Press Secretaries of Nos. 122, 185, 200 and 341. Come along, let's hear something from

you "cookies" over the "hump."
Yours for the best of all concerned.
Fraternally,

BURT J. BINGHAM, Business Representative.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

As the members of Local No. 106 were well pleased on seeing a letter in the April issue of the Worker they have requested me to do the same stunt for the May edition; so here goes!

The labor forward movement and educational campaign is progressing very nicely and meeting with much success in every way; the members are showing it by attending meetings. It already has been felt by No. 106; several members have come back into the fold and applications of several more have been handed in. All other locals of the various crafts are receiving as good if not better success than we are, but results will be felt more in the near future. When we gain our goal, which is solidarity of all the workers with the effect that we stand one with all and all with one, then we will be where we should be-100 per cent organized.

A large crowd attended the public mass meeting held last evening when William Gue, organizer for the A. F. of L., gave a very fine address. Every laboring man and woman in Jamestown should have heard him. If they had and profited by it, our work would be nearly over. But the ones we wish to reach stay away. At each open meeting new faces appear and a larger crowd, so it shows the results of the campaign.

The Central Labor body is very active. They have started plans for a monster Labor Day parade this year. Bro. Ed. Lynch (the Irish-Swede) represents Local No. 106 on the committee. Here's hoping that we will have every electrical worker in Jamestown in our Local and in line on that day.

Bro. W. J. Stewart is still very low. He was operated upon the 11th of April and the operation showed that he had cancer of the liver. He is at home now and appears very cheerful.

Work around here is still dull although picking up a little. But if the two high lines that there is so much talk about only start there will be work for every one. Information on this subject is hard to get hold of, maybe next month we may have some definite news. Will try at least.

I see the old war horse, Bro. Oliver Myers, of No. 245, had a very fine letter in the April Worker. Come again, Oliver.

Wishing all locals of the Brotherhood every success, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKESBARRE, PA. Editor:

I just received the April Worker and have read it from cover to cover and with a sense of gratification I visualized about 200,000 other electrical workers doing the same thing and appreciate the vast improvement and advancement of our Brotherhood in adopting the best and only policy of enlightenment by placing before every member through the Worker knowledge that the average member would never receive, which should make him a stronger member for the I. B. of E. W.

I won't go into detail with comments on each interesting article I read, but will say I am pleased to note the letters of approval on the insurance plan, the assessment and increase of per capita. Local No. 163 endorsed these three necessities by both vote and support. We are pleased to be associated with all other progressive locals who are interested in the future welfare of the electrical worker.

To Oliver Myers, of Locals Nos. 8 and 245, I have re-read your letter, and I want to say that old campaigners like Brother Myers, whom I had the pleasure of fighting side by side with; Bro. Harry Freed, of No. 210, of Atlantic City, many years ago, still preach and practice the same principles and stand on policies gained from bitter experience. I feel it my duty to bring before the members of our grand organization that we have many such battle-scared warriors in the union army whose counsel should be heeded and judgment followed.

We were shocked to hear of the death of Bro. Peter Messersmith, who was buried on April 2, 1922. He died of pneumonia; was sick just one week. He was one of our loyal members and the loss to our Local will be keenly felt both by the individual members, who knew him for his generosity, fairness and good fellowship, and the Local as a whole for his interest and help in the welfare of our Local. We appreciate the hard blow inflicted on his family and hope God in His mercy will assist them in their bereavement.

We are glad to state that our insurance plan is effective in this case and that Brother Messersmith was in continuous good standing for over five years.

I also want to ask the brothers to read over Bro. Chas. F. Frohne's letter of Local No. 347, Des Moines, Ia., in the April WORKER. Many more could be cited, but I can best refer you to the whole WORKER. I also want to draw your attention to the work our international officers are doing and if every member will digest the editorials it is worth the time spent in reading them over and over, as knowledge is power and without knowledge it is hot air. So read your WORKER from cover to cover, then try to picture in your mind what you have read means to you as a workingman and what your duty as a union man is to prevent and adjust conditions which you can picture are confronting you as an individual and your fellow craftsman as a local. Then plan some constructive method to present to your Local to eliminate the existing condition. One fault with all of us is that we criticize on snap judgment without knowledge, and when we are shown our pride is stronger than our honesty to ourselves, because we think we can fool the other fellow as we are trying to fool ourselves. Sometimes we succeeed, but in time we must pay and pay dearly for our pride and selfishness. So first we must be honest to and with ourselves before we can be honest with others. We may put something over or retard some good beneficial legislation and feel we have done some good only to find after a time that a mistake has been made, but instead of being honest with ourselves and trying to remedy the mistake, our pride steps in and says it is too late now, and then not only will you suffer, but you will be the cause of making others suffer.

My reason for going into this is to show that I am not my brother's keeper, but my responsibilities first lie with my own actions to my brother and his responsibilities lie with his actions towards me, for the success of any cooperative movement to be successfully carried out by us both. So any law, movement, or plan, as formulated by a majority, should be carried to either a successful issue or flat failure before judgment is passed without knowledge gained from experience.

I noticed in most all the speeches made at our last convention for or against any legislation brought before the convention by the delegates that their remarks were based on what I think and not on what I know, such as "if the assessment goes through we will lose half our local;" also on the insurance plan and increase in dues. I believe you all remember before the war pie was 5 cents a cut. During the war it went up to 10 cents per cut in the restau-Everybody said people won't eat pie at that price. I want to state we have one of the largest pie factories making better pies at 10 cents per cut than we had at 5 cents per cut and we pay the extra 5 cents because we get the extra 5 cents worth of pie. So it must be with our organization; we must put more into it if we expect to

get anything out of it, which means time, work and money, as these are the successes of all business, and your organization is purely a business concern. Sympathy and fellowship are the foundations upon which organization should be built, and we hope that capital and labor will stand side by side on these principles.

All is well with the members of No. 163 as far as I know. Our agreement is out May 1st.

Fraternally,

W. F. BARBER.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Well, brothers, here we are again with no news and nothing in sight in the line of new work, but to brighten things along we are going to have our first annual picnic on Monday, May 22, with the following roughnecks as the committee: J. J. Barrineau, chairman; T. A. Corby, looking after the tickets and cash; W. E. King, who is known as a jazz hound, looking after the dance and hall; and Brothers Webb and Jones holding down the grounds. We are expecting a large crowd out that day so that we may be able to show them what we call an electrical display.

Well, brothers, Local Union 543 is no more as far as any one here can see. Some of its members with cards ten and twelve years old have gone. Pretty tough, I would say, but I guess time will come when the inside men will have better luck, and in the meantime find out who is who.

We are at present trying to get the old members of No. 543 together so that we can take them in, but I am afraid it is going to be a pretty tough job; but here's hoping.

Before closing I would like to say a word or two about the insurance plan. So far we have not heard a kick from a member of this local. Why? Because the brothers



SPECIAL CHEMICALS CO.
396 Central Ave. Highland Park, III.

know that it is the best and cheapest insurance they can get. Now for the benefit of the locals that are kicking against it I would say, find out who it was that threw the circular letters that were sent out by the international secretary into the waste basket because they were too long to read, then put a worthy brother in his place.

Well, I have got this far, so I will dead end now until next month. With best wishes to all.

Fraternally,

J. J. BARRINEAU, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Back again and not very much news, but you will always hear from me if it is only "hello" and "good-by." We have been having such rotten weather out around here that it makes a fellow feel like h—l, let alone sitting down to write.

I would like to mention a few things about the insurance plan. If everyone received a copy of the circular on the insurance and special assessment propositions, why I don't think they would have any kick against these two propositions. I guess the only thing the members who are against it have in their minds is that they don't like to be told that "you've got to take this or get out." That's one thing that is hard to take, and that little word "compulsory" could have been put on that old ballot just as easy as it went in the convention report. But the members will come to their senses even if they have to drop some other insurance to take up our plan. Most of the problems which keep lots of members from taking out this insurance is they have so many other things to keep up, and you all know the unrest among some of the members, because many of them have been looking for a chance to quit the local without being criticized. This plan gives them a chance to cover up, but we all know that a good man is not going to let 90 cents a month buy his card when he is also getting good protection from the organization. As to the special assessment, well, we are not kicking, even though we have not received a cent benefit as far back as I can rememher.

Well, we will forget about that now and drift back to conditions. Everything is about the same here in Rockford. brothers pick up something now and then: just enough to keep their heads above water it seems, but our time is coming again. Brother Da Kato is still alive; he is trying to make up with me now, so I will lay off him. Poor Eddie, I love every hair on the top of his head. Brother Van Hyer is still around cutting off dead heads. Brother Powers was about to have a good time because he figured that Brother Hyer was going to get himself in bad the last party he cut off, but Uncle Sam did not want him.

I will close for this time. All the brothers are feeling good except our treasurer, who was operated on for appendicitis and he is getting along fine now.

Fraternally yours,

SAM SASSALI, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor

Easter Sunday-Had my old suit pressed and shoes shined and started out with a determination to get by in the Easter promenade. Being blessed with a beautiful day my first impulse was to visit Bro. Mike Higgins, at the Branch. My last visit had been made during August, 1921, and as I slowly mounted the long steps about a half square from the particular ward which was to be my destination, my eye caught sight of old Mike giving me the high-ball, apparently as tickled as a kid over the fact that some one was coming to spend an hour or so with him. This left me with quite a guilty conscience, realizing how long it had been since I had paid Mike a visit.

And by the way, boys, were you ever isolated in a Branch hospital for nine long months, where Sunday and Monday look just the same to you, and where they feed you, even when in your worst condition, round steak and cold potatoes, and if a friend happens to drop around for a few minutes with a little fruit or a magazine it made you feel as though it was Christmas and that Santa Claus still carried you on his list? I haven't, either.

But I do happen to know how much a fellow in that position appreciates the faint efforts of anyone who may try to make conditions a bit more agreeable for him.

I hope that the Sunday following your reading this that the driveways out at the Branch will be so badly congested with wire fixers' machines that it will be impossible to park a bicycle. Let's have the old boy realize that he has not passed out of our minds entirely.

Leaving Mike I soon found myself once more in the Vine Street parade, where I spotted the first straw hat of the season. This is one news event that I send to press annually.

The proud possessor at this time being a middle aged man moderately attired (otherwise), and with a facial expression especially acquired for the occasion, which plainly disclosed the words, "Bring 'em on."

The old blind negro, who for years has struggled along through voicing his religious views on street corners, took advantage of the day, and during the few minutes which I lingered I noticed he was doing exceptionally well financially. It struck me quite forcibly that it would never do for Rabbi Phillipson to pass him at this time as I fear that the Rabbi's ambitions to adjust financial controversies would have inspired him to attempt to regulate the

amount of donations which the old gent was receiving.

Have a date with friend wife at 8 o'clock; it is now 6:30, must find some way to pass the time. Think I'll dig up more dope to fill up my column in the WORKER.

Discovered myself breaking into one of my old habits, an uncontrollable desire to eat.

To Bader's for dinner. I have long since decided that after the departure of "Shorty" from Sixth Street, Bader's is the best eat shop in town. It is here that you serve yourself from a steam-table about a square long, and it depends on your ability to select dishes as to just what your check will amount to when you reach the end of the table. If you are blessed with a good appetite the check may run as high as 60 or 70 cents. Together with the check you are presented (free) with a chance on the new Packard-Six so prominently exhibited in the front show window. You are relieved of your tray by a promising looking flapper who smiles but refuses to converse as she ushers you to a table, where after you have deposited (with as much noise as possible) your nickel tip on the empty tray, you are left to eat and marvel at the wonderful strains of jazz sent forth by the able orchestra.

Kept my engagement with the madam and spent the evening at Keith's.

I really had got by in my re-constructed attire. Home James.

Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 220, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

As I have a little good news for the Journal this time I will try to get it in, although it is getting late, but hope it will reach the I. O. in time.

We have been successful in getting an agreement with our contractors for another year at the same price, \$1.00 per hour, and the same working conditions. There is not very much work here and don't expect much this summer. I am sure we have enough men here to take care of all the work that we will have to do. We are not expecting any travelers or issuing any permits, as half of our members are loafing, therefore I would advise traveling members to stay clear of the "Rubber City." We will let you know when we need you.

There is one consolation, the grass is getting green and the ground is getting warm, so a fellow won't have to pay room rent much longer; another month and me for the long green, where the June bugs and "musketoes" have a fair chance at you. Boys, my advice to you is save all the "doe" you can this summer, for we will have another tough one next winter. Prepare for the future and it will not hurt so bad.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally, S. P. M., Press Secretary,

LETTER OF THANKS

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24, 1922.
To Local Union No. 481, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 41 W. Pearl St., City.

Sirs: I wish to send you my sincere thanks, trying to express in a meager way the deep gratitude I owe to you for your check for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in payment for the insurance carried by your organization on the life of my son, August Carl Vordermark, who passed away April 11.

Words cannot express my thankfulness, as my son was my only and sole support, and being deprived of his financial aid during his illness of fifteen months, I would not have been able to have given him the necessary care and attention needed but for the kindness of your members and the financial help received from your organization.

And now, with the many necessary expenses incident to his demise, my worries of how I should face the situation and meet these expenditures have been alleviated by the receipt of your check.

This surely is a good and worthy work carried on by your organization and promotes the true spirit of brotherhood to the highest degree.

Again thanking you, I am
Very truly yours,
MRS. M. VORDERMARK,
314 N. Bradley St.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IA.

Editor:

Well, well, hello, brothers! I am glad to see you all smiling, never saw such a crowd since the end of the grand smash of 1921. Something to smile about? Certainly, we are getting them one at a time. Two more shops went bankrupt, and display the sheriff's lock, and another is tottering. We are smashing them right along, and while doing so rub our hands and chuckle with glee.

Our brother members who are all contracting know how to figure the jobs to keep them from going to unfair shops, and Mr. Sheriff will have to go some to put a padlock upon their tool bags.

We are not disheartened nor feel lost as long as Friend Toolbag nestles close to our not so overly gaunt ribs. As long as Local Union No. 347 does not go bankrupt (which is not likely) our fight will continue until the bosses in this burg begin to realize that we are a factor to be considered in the electrical game.

Our roll call book is getting to be quite an issue with me, too. We discover in it who are the real bona-fide union members, and who are not. Look 'em over once in a while, brother secretaries, and you will find the shorts and the longs of your memberships. In it we discover the slackers who absent themselves conspicuously on meeting nights. As we watch it, night after night, we discover that we are losing some of our loudest talking members.

Eventually, when the time draws near, when No. 347 gets all tangled up with work in a boom which is bound to come soon, we will find that our "standpatters" are all present to answer roll call, while those who have played the parts of finks and scabs will come begging to get back into the fold. What will we do? Well, we have not decided yet, for that is a remote question. We are patiently waiting for that time to come, and it is slowly drawing near.

It takes a cyclone or a blizzard to smash up and wreck the things we looked upon as common before we can really realize how utterly in need we are of the things we have lost. Just so it is with internal strife. "Factionalism" is the word. We have it in all our local unions. What's behind it all? Think, you guys, that is a problem to be solved; you read about it, don't you see through it?

It really is getting to be the spiffy thing. No, not a habit yet; just a fad gotten up by those who love you the most, who would just love to see you all in Hades.

Understand, I am not cracking at any one individual member, but the membership at large. Get me right, now, for here are some items that should soak into your respective noodles.

We have a hall rented to meet in; we pay for it whether we meet or not. It's our private office wherein to discuss different matters that pertain to our local unions and trades. Do we use it? I should say not. We meet anywhere in town, upon street corners, in pool halls, street cars, and let the whole world know our business; we meet in the lobby of our Temple, the office door is open, but why use it, it is not necessary. We want all the other crafts to know our business and they do know it. Why make our meetings secret; why carry cards and call ourselves union men?

The Electrical Workers are getting to be known as a joke. Why the carpenters get more than we do, and in some places they are even learning our trade, and getting to be quite skilled knob and tube artists. The easiest thing they had to learn was the placing of header boards and switch settings. These good boys learn to do all this in the lobby of our Labor Temple. They get constructive ideas through listening to our brother members, when these same members should be teaching our apprentices to do these things; but there is no sense in teaching a simple minded yokel of an apprentice, the carpenters know nearly every line in the building trades, why not teach them wiring, so they can do all the work themselves. I know of three who have been doing this. One of them tried the wiring stunt, but was turned down; the other two were heart broken over it, and decided not to try it. So you see, brothers, we must meet in the lobbies instead of our hall so as to teach these boys how to do this.

I am heartily in favor of Bro. Otto Dean. of Local Union No. 716, regarding a bench member's talk, for I feel every bit as big as a doctor does, and some day I will carry a kit of nickel plated tools, salve and soothing lotions and mayhap some hooch (for a fellow needs a little "pep" when he goes up against a sick looking motor sometimes) for the feverish ills of electrical machinery and dissect different electrical appliances to discover their ills, and charge accordingly. The fact is, I am doing some of that right now, but I am not rigged up as good, but I get the money. But, unlike the doctor, I don't do a credit business. At this time and age I must have cash. But that is getting off of the subject.

Of course, we have made our own billet and have to sleep upon it, but now that we have started we will carry on until we smash a few more before they ask for quarter, or they smash Local Union No. 347.

In the meantime, as in other localities, we have a few dissenting members who persist in their own individual ideas, instead of the majority's voice; who seem to think themselves wronged when the majority votes against some of their pet motions and notions; who simply refuse to abide indirectly with the decisions rendered by the local union as a whole, or the different boards connected; who come up only when they think they have enough narrow-minded brothers upon their side to spring one of their pet theories, and get it passed over the heads of conservative members. These members, brothers, are not real union men, nor do they give a hoot in hell for the I. B. E. W. Their aims are their own, not yours. They are the real disrupters of unionism. Watch them, and watch them closely. They are no better than spies, and you weakminded yokels, stay clear of them. If you want education along I. B. E. W. lines, come up to our meetings; don't listen to the guy that asks you to play a game of pool and let the meeting go to the devil.

If you have anything to suggest or some thought to express, get yourself up to the hall and spring them before your brother members and get them off of your chest. If you wish to explode radicalism, conservatism, or any other ism, that's the place for you, boy, it's a safe bet that you will get safely home. But, if you should happen to spout off upon some street corner regarding unionism to a bricklayer, beware, boy, for as a general rule they always happen to have an Irish brickbat handy, and if that don't happen you may get pinched, and cause us unnecessary expense, and give us a black eye before the public, besides your local union's business is nobody's business but your own. You are not a member of an organization only, you are a member of a fraternal organization known as the In-Electrical Brotherhood of ternational Workers. Get that? Plain, isn't it? You are not only a local union man but an I. B. E. W. man. Your trials and tribulations, success and prosperity, are for the membership at large, of and for the I. B. E. W. Remember that. When you make a crooked move or violate the obligation you took, you not only hurt yourself, but the I. B. E. W. It is like everything else, brothers, your sin will find you out. So will your brothers in the organization, and your travels will be limited to your own back yard.

If all the members of the I. B. E. W. would be broad minded enough to look about and dig up the information they wish to find out and know before the membership of their local union, they would all pass by the loud mouthed dissenters who are either trying to break up our locals or trying in an imposing way to become leaders of a faction against constructive methods, and ruin what already has been spread upon the minutes.

Factionalization is a nasty word, as likewise is the person or persons who create it. We of the I. B. E. W. have as a majority no use for it. It must be kept down; so let us one and all begin to clean house, and keep it clean. Let's make the I. B. E. W. initials sound like a fraternal institution, for that is just what it is, besides being an organization for the uplifting and welfare of working men in the electrical line. Let's all step out with heads high and eyes front, and let every other confounded craft that had the joy of kidding us about our trade, know that we have found our weak spots and have eliminated them, that the good old I. B. E. W. is no joke, but a real honestto-goodness organization; that you are backing it up to the limit, which, by the way, will be sky high.

I am not much on gabbing about what I think, for everyone knows what I am going to say before I say it, but I certainly try to spread it thick upon paper. I know it will be read by the real members, and besides it does me good to express myself occasionally. I will only have eight more shots at it and I feel better after it is out and down.

Now if I were to converse with some cop upon some corner, he not being an electrical doctor, he would more than likely consider me a nut and soak me on my "bean." As I will need all of a press correspondent's functioning power for the next eight months, I must say that I do not wish this to happen.

Local Union No. 347 as usual is as busy as red ants, the members are at the same old game, and are eking out a fairly good living by their work as contractors, while the finks and scabs find their contractor bosses with just enough work to keep them from dusting the bread crumbs upon the floor, and letting them go to waste. Why they are even jealous of the sparrows who seem to get a better livelihood than they.

I wish to say, brothers, before closing,

that the by-laws, which have been returned corrected and passed upon by our international officers and received by Local Union No. 347 on the night of April 14, went into effect the night of April 21. For the information of all the brothers I might state that the assessment for non-attendance will be strictly upheld, so you better get yourselves down to the hall and attend the meetings if you don't wish to be assessed.

Considering that I took up most of the WORKER for March I will desist until next time, wishing you all the luck and success in the world in your open shop fights. I am, as ever,

Your humble servant,

CHAS F. FROHNE, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, CAN.

Editor:

I guess you will think that Local No. 353 has gone into oblivion again, but no such thing, as we are still fighting tooth and nail to keep the international movement going in Toronto.

Trade is bad in Toronto at present, with no signs of picking up for a while yet, so I would advise the brothers to stay away from here until trade brightens up.

International Organizer Brother Ingles is with us this week to help the Local with the wage settlement question, which is one of importance at present. The bosses want to make a cut, but of course, the brothers can't see that at present time. However, I will be able to say more on that later.

I will now pull out the switch as the power is getting low, but will try and speed up again for the first of the month.

Fraternally yours,

E. HENSON, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

At last No. 427 is awakening from its long winter nap and is opening up with a few lines to the Worker.

Enclosed you will find a few lines regarding our Secretary of State. Please print it above all else in this letter so that all the brothers in Illinois may know and vote accordingly when the time comes.

We haven't much news to spread other than a great number of our members are not working and there doesn't seem to be much in sight. Our wage scale committee is busy with the new agreement, which calls for the same as the past year (\$1.00) and seems to be having good success so far. We have a few unfair places, have had them for years and I suppose they will remain that way for a few years yet. We know they are turning out an awful bunch of curbstoners every year and it seems that they are taking out most of the permits for old house wiring. So I would advise all broth-

ers to steer clear of Springfield for a few months at least.

A. F. HUGHES, Press Secretary.

During the month of May, 1918, an examination was called by the Civil Service Commission of Illinois for the position of electrician. The call for the examination carried the announcement that the local scale in the city in which the institution was located to which they were assigned would be paid to the successful applicants. During the month of May, 1920, the Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson, called upon the Civil Service Commission to furnish an electrician for duty at the Capitol Building at Springfield, Ill. The Civil Service Commission called an eligible person, offered him the position, and he accepted it. The local scale of the Electricians' Union of Springfield was not paid at the time that the position was filled, although the applicant carried a card of the local union, and the scale has not been paid at any time since the position was filled in May, 1920. Mr. Emmerson led us to believe that he would pay the local scale by statement of his chief engineer and also by his own statement to the international organizer. These statements were made just prior to the primary election of 1920, in which Mr. Emmerson was a candidate for re-election. In January, 1921, while the Legislature was in session, Mr. Emmerson was asked to pay the local scale and he stated at that time that the matter would have to be taken up in the appropriation committee's budget. Mr. Emmerson stated that he would recommend that the local scale be carried in the budget. Later he informed the international organizer that it was too much of an increase and that he would not recommend it to the committee. The flat scale agreed upon by the international organizer and Mr. Emmerson has not been paid at any time since the appointment was made. At this time only 75 per cent of the agreed flat scale is being paid.

This matter of salary was reported to the local union and to the central body of the American Federation of Labor in Springfield. News of this report was called to the attention of the Secretary of State with the result that the electrician was called into the office and asked to transfer to some other state institution. The reason assigned for this request was "I don't want to see you lose your job." Upon the advice of the president of the Illinois Federation of Labor the electrician refused to transfer. The central body of Springfield appointed a committee and instructed them to wait on the Secretary of State and determine the reason for the request to transfer. The committee did wait on the Secretary of State; in fact, they waited for about six weeks before they could find him in his office. The result of this meeting was that the secretary admitted that he was not paying the scale, he refused to tell who furnished him with the report of the action in the central body, and it also came out that the secretary was not buying his material from a fair contractor. No explanation was given as to the request for transfer of the electrician, except that the secretary and the electrician would both be better off. The electrician in the matter of obtaining the local scale in the place to which he transferred, the secretary—the central body would drop the entire matter and that would end the whole controversy. It might be well to add here that in the past two years very little, if any, material has been purchased by the Secretary of State from fair contractors. The Secretary of State is the only official in the State who is not paying the local scale for union workers. Enough has been said.

L. U. NO. 791, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

My first attempt at letter writing must have been O. K., for I see our worthy editor has published it in the April Journal. That being the case I will make another try.

Ever since the beginning of time and human beings first saw the light of day, man has been inclined to fear and tremble at the thought of the man higher up. Adam and Eve looked up to the skies and trembled with fear, but they had cause to be afraid. We all fear Him if there is any fear in us, but we come down to the kings and queens and the powerful monarchs of the old world. It was no more than could be expected of the under dogs of those days that they should fear the higher ups, for all the higher one had to say was, bring out the dog and burn his eyes out or chop his head off, and it was done.

We have those kings and queens today, the only difference being they go by the name of "Capitalist" and control our supposed free country the same as the kings did. Brothers, the present day in this civilized world calls to my mind the time of the slaughtering kings. The under dogs of today are the men who fail to organize and live up to the principles of the organization. Those who have been in the organization and dropped out are the worst of the lot, for they have taken a peep at the great light ahead but failed to follow along and reach that great light and there find happiness and the enjoyments this life offers us.

No, they rather take sides with the king and be his slave and servant and in the end get their heads chopped off, for as sure as God made little apples that is what will happen to them in the long run. Brothers, they try to hand you that if they joined the union their jobs would be gone. That is a mighty poor excuse.

Boys, the miners of the country need our sympathy and moral and financial support as far as we can possibly go. You sure have to hand it to those boys; they are game to the core. I have had quite a few arguments about those boys, which almost ended in

fights. One fellow says: "Oh, them damn fellows, if they would quit striking and work they would be making enough money." I asked him to give me the average wage received per man for the last year, but he couldn't do it. I told him, "Yes, if they would give the boys a decent living wage and working conditions then they will quit striking. But do you think the operators will give them enough work then so then can live?" No.

It still has to drift back to the time of the slaughtering kings. Boys, I am inclined to believe that some of our moneyed men in this country lived during those times and that some of them actually sat on the throne and engineered the slaughtering, and these conditions will continue to prevail as long as the laboring man doesn't rebel and put a stop to it. We don't have to be a red or whatever they call the long whiskered, or endeavor to overthrow the Government in order to obtain better conditions. All we have to do is be honest-to-goodness union men and live up to the organization principles and the Brotherhood as a whole will do the rest.

I am a great believer in the Bible and here is what the Lord said: "You shall earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." But do the kings do that? No. They should be compelled to do it or be a little bit more liberal with their money. The man that produces is the one that should reap the harvest.

Local Union No. 791 has lost a few members since the \$6 assessment was levied and I am sorry to say almost half of the crane operators, the boys who profited most by organized labor. At present we are about 87 per cent, but some of the 13 per cent were out before the assessment was levied, so you can see that it didn't hurt us much. However, some of the boys are doing mighty good work in getting the boys back in. I must give a lot of the credit to Bros. Vertrees and Weyler, also our international representative, Chiles, will come in for his share of the credit. Would like to say also that Brother Chiles' visit here has worked up a spirit in some of the boys.

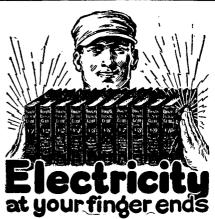
I see that Senator LaFollette is one man in the big house at Washington who has some sympathy for the railroad workers. I wish they were all like him, I believe then we would soon do away with our kings as far as the railroads are concerned.

They have started work on the Labor Temple, but seem to be getting along slowly. However, it is some consolation to know that we will soon have a home. And then what will the kings say of the boys at Louisville, Kentucky? I know what they will say to each other: "Hell, what are we going to do; they are all waking up."

It seems that the boys in this town don't know whether they are electrical workers or what, for you find an electrician in the shops outside the railroad shops with a machinist or boilermaker's card, and crane operators with machinist cards, but not his pay. It is our duty to get these men so they are with the right bunch and start them on the road to success-the cause for which we are all fighting.

Let's all pull together and in the end, when the great battle is won (we may not be here, but our children will, and they will see what we left for them), they will say: "Boys, it was a long, hard-fought battle, but our fathers were true union men; they have made things possible for us, so let's be loyal to their memory, that is the least we can do."

I noticed in the Journal that quite a few of our beloved brothers have passed away. I want to express the sympathy of Local



Know the facts in Electricity. They mean more money and better position for you. Hawkins Guides tell you all you need to know about Electricity. Every important electrical subject covered so you can understand it. Easy to study and apply A complete, practical working course, in 10 volumes.

Books are pocket size; flexible covers. Order a set to-day to look over.

HAWKINS GUIDES

3500 PAGES 4700 PICTURES

\$1 A VOLUME \$1 A MONTH

These books tell you all about -

These books tell you all about —
Magnetism — Induction — Experiments — Dynamos—
Electric Machinery — Motors — Armatures — Armature
Windings — Installing of Dynamos — Electrical Instrument Testing—Practical Management of Dynamos and
Motors—Distribution Systems-Wiring-Wiring Diagrams
— Sign Flashers—Storage Batteries—Principles of Alternating Currents and Alternators—Alternating Current
Motors—Transformers—Converters—Rectifiers—Alternating Current Systems—Circuit Breakers—Measuring
Instruments—Switch Boards—Wiring—Power Stations
—Installing—Telephone—Telegraph—Wireless—Bells—
Lighting—Railways, Also many Modern Practical Applications of Electricity and Ready Reference Index.

SHIPPED TO YOU FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the books. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Send Coupon now—today—and get this great help library and see if it is not worth \$100 to you—pay \$1.00 a month for ten months or return it.

SEND NO M	Price \$1 enc paid, the 10 num	THEO. AUDEL & CO., 72 Fifth Ave., N.Y. submit for examination s Electrical Guides h). Ship at once, prebers. If satisfactory, It within seven days and ch month until paid.
Signature		
Occupation_		
Employed by	·	
Residence		
Reference		

Union No. 791 to the departed members' families; they have our heartfelt sympathy.

In conclusion, will say that work is about the same as it was last month, but hope for betterment in the near future.

Fraternally.

L. E. HAGAN, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

The wage of the railroad electrical worker has been undisturbed since July, 1921. This fact is indisputable, and the only logical reason for this condition can be given in one word-organization. What would have become of the railroad workers if it were not for the organizations who fight their battles and maintain their standards of living? To what depths would they have fallen if it were not for the faithful men who stood by their organizations and paid for this work, paid with their hard-earned dollars to have this work carried on, not only to benefit themselves, but also to benefit their fellow workers who have shamefully fallen from the ranks of organization and shifted the burden of responsibility on the shoulders of those who have stuck, those who deserve more credit and praise than can ever be given by the voice or pen of man.

Truly, this is a disgraceful condition that exists, but it is merely a repetition of the fact that only the fit survive, only those who are strong and brave and true can safely weather the storm. Those who have failed to come through are deserving not of censure but of kindly advice, for they have seen things horribly distorted by their imagination, born of ignorance and fear. Enlightenment is the only salvation for the future of these men, for they are men for all that. They do not realize that the mere payment of a few dollars a month means everything to them; it means just as much as the payment of money to feed and clothe themselves and their families. Would they hesitate for a moment to pay the rent for their homes, the shelter that protects them from the elements? They can least afford to discontinue the payment of their monthly dues, for that means the weakening of their organizations and the undermining of their wages, the source of their income, from which is derived the money to pay the rent of their homes, for the food they consume, and for the clothing they wear. Is it not better to pay a few paltry dollars a month to support an organization of their own choice than to pay forty or fifty dollars a month in the form of a wage cut to an organization that would grind their wages down to the thinness of a wafer? Surely these men do not realize that they are permitting themselves to be indebted to the men who pay dues to support an organization, the men who work alongside of them. They do not realize what will happen if these labor organizations fall, and they have no

protection, no one to maintain a living wage. If this horrible catastrophe should happen, will they wake up then? Yes, but it will be too late! That will be the day of regrets; the day when they will say, "If I only had a chance to undo what I have done; what a better man I would be now." As we live we learn, day by day, something we had never known before, for it is true, knowledge is power and the power of knowledge must be brought to bear in each individual case, and surely everyone of them will redeem himself in the eyes of his fellow workers and the eyes of God.

The knowledge that one is doing right brings happiness, and results in a conscience as clear as crystal. One lives for happiness and happiness alone, and what is happiness but a peaceful state of mind? And a state of mind is brought on by the thoughts which lodge themselves in the brain, thoughts that are produced by the expressions and actions of ourselves and others around us. When we see another do right it thrills us. and our heart goes out to the doer of this right. We appreciate the knowledge that we possess, the power that gives us the perception of right and wrong. The right to organize has been admitted because of the good it has done in every case where it has been tried. Whether it be in the organization of mankind, or the organization of any forces, material or immaterial, it has proved that in unity there is strengthmoral, physical, and mental. So in the organization of workers it is right, and not wrong, as many would have us believe. Right in the fullest sense of the word: right in the meaning of something that is not wrong; right in that something that brings happiness; that is organization, the ray of light that shines through the prison bars and dispels the darkness of the dungeon of ignorance and fear into which many of the workers have allowed themselves to become imprisoned. The stronger of the weak shall see the truth, and the weaker shall grow strong, and all will follow back into the ranks of organization, which they need and which needs them.

Among the many benefits derived from membership in No. 817 is the Sick Relief Fund, from which is paid one dollar a day to members who are unable to work through sickness. What a boon to a man whose revenue immediately ceases when he stops work. This benefit is received by the members at no additional cost above their regular monthly dues. Heavy inroads have been made in the Sick Relief Fund, and reimbursement has been found necessary. novel means has been resorted to in order to maintain the usefulness of this fund. Tickets are being sold for a raffle, the winner of this raffle to win a prize that is really a prize, a Ford automobile, complete. The date of drawing has been set for June 6. With the fine weather coming on, who is there who has not the desire to roll along our beautiful boulevards in a pleasure car, whether it be Ford or Rolls Royce? There-

fore, everyone should participate in this raffle with the expectation of not only winning a Ford automobile but also of helping a sick brother. What better cause than to help those who need help! And surely when a man's pay stops he needs help, and when we stop work our pay stops. So, help, help, help with a helping and willing hand. This call will be answered by every member of No. 817, and it will be every member's duty to encourage the sale of tickets for this raffle and to replenish the Sick Relief Fund. Books of twenty-two chances may be obtained from the writer at his home address, 533 Tinton Avenue, New York City, for two dollars a book, to be sold at ten cents a chance. This gives the one who disposes of a book two chances, free.

With the same untiring efforts will Local No. 817 continue its work—that of protecting and fighting for the interests of its members, of maintaining conditions that are deemed to be just, and of being faithful to its obligations.

With best wishes to the officers and members of the I. B. E. W., I am

Fraternally yours,

C. H. DESANTO, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 902, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

It may seem far fetched to allow someone other than a member of No. 902 to make the major portion of our write-up this month. One of our members wrote a certain insurance company in answer to an advertisement appearing in a local paper, and the following is the answer:

"Since writing you recently, we have decided to appoint a Special Agent with power to appoint and supervise agents in your territory and I believe that you are the right man to whom we can offer this opportunity.

"You will be allowed a commission of 40 per cent on all business written, which will enable you to allow agents from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, leaving you a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent on their business.

"In order to secure your territory, which will comprise five counties including your own, it will be necessary for you to send your remittance to cover the amount required for your State license, as noted on the reverse side of the enclosed agency application, and also a fee of \$5.00 to cover the cost of printing a special lot of supplies, including your stationery, applications and circulars descriptive of the various forms of policies that we issue, all of which are printed with your name and address as our Special Agent, it being understood, however, that the above fee is to be returned to you as soon as you have sent in business to the amount of \$50 or more, renewals, however, collected from policy-holders already placed in your territory, not to count toward the above refund, although you will be allowed

the same commission on renewals as on new business.

"Agents can be secured very easily and cheaply by placing a small classified ad in the local newspapers in your territory, so that with very little effort on your part, you can get a large number of men working for you. Many of our successful men did not know a thing about the business before they started with us and they are now making big money almost exclusively through the efforts of others.

"Just stop and think what it will mean if you get only ten live men! If they average only one \$100 policy a day, it will mean a profit of from \$15 to \$20 a day for you! It sounds too good to be true, but we can show you hundreds that are doing it.

"Achievement of success is not necessarily a question of brain power! Men who have made millions have made most of their money by hiring other men to earn it for them.

"If you are tired of turning the wheel at the hub instead of pushing at the rim, if you want to build a steady and permanent income for yourself; if you want to accept this wonderful opportunity to make money—big money—send us remittance to cover your license fee and \$5 for your special supplies, by return mail. I'll do the rest—quickly!"

Is there any reason why there should not be 604,591 Licensed Insurance Agents that are living off of premiums paid to insurance companies? But, dear readers, don't worry about the high salaries paid the officers of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, they receive the magnificent sum of \$1 peryear.

Let's all boost the insurance plan!

PRESS SEC'Y.

L. U. NO. 936, ENID, OKLA.

Editor:

Work around Enid is exceedingly slow, and there are more men than jobs, although it is better now than a month ago.

While our monthly dues, per capita and insurance and assessments are so high as to make some of us feel it, we intend to keep in line and stand by our union.

Our new agreement for inside men is a success, with all shops but one signed up, and that one has absolutely no work now, anyway. It took a half-holiday to do it. Wages are \$1.00 per hour, and hours and other conditions also are unchanged.

Fraternally yours,

JASPER E. COBB, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Editor:

Just a few lines for the May WORKER. We have a regularly elected corresponding secretary, Bro. S. C. Collander, but Brother Collander informed me that he had writ-

ten several letters but none had been pub-

Things are awfully bad here and it seems to be getting worse. All, or I should say, most of the members are discouraged. But there are a few of us who are doing everything that we can to keep the good work

At our last meeting night we received the official resignations of Bro. Bert Brown, as president, Bro. George Tucker, as vice president, Bro. H. L. Wager as financial secretary. Brother Wager deferred his resignation to some future date. So we accepted Brother Brown's and Brother Tucker's, and elected in their places Bro. Jesse Hudgins as president, and Bro. B. A. Cape as vice president.

The few of us who are here are active. We nearly always have a full representation at our affiliated trades council, thereby being able to get one of our members elected representative of that body to the State Federation of Labor meeting that will be held in May at Gadsden, Ala. Brother Whitehead will be our representative there.

We have what is known as an Allied Labor Combat Committee. This organization is a political one, to keep our forces from getting split up on political candidates. We are now running three Legislative candidates picked from the ranks of organized labor. Last year we elected a city commissioner by a large majority. All well informed people know that our law-making body is the most important. If we can elect men to the law-making body that will make laws beneficial to labor and repeal all laws that are detrimental to labor, we will have made a great stride forward. All good laws are practically self-enforceable, in other words, if an enforcement officer does not do his duty public opinion usually handles him. Now the quicker that labor throughout the United States realizes this and acts accordingly the quicker they are going to gain some permanent relief.

There is another important thing on foot in this community. We are trying to establish a Working Man's Bank, but it is so hard to make those who toil and create all things realize just how powerful they are. The laboring man seems to think that the bankers are in possession of labor's money by divine right or mutual understanding, and that bankers by right are labor's masters. They will stand up and tell you it can't be done, when, in fact, all wellinformed people know that all the laboring men have to do is pool their surplus money and form banks of their own and it would not be long before they would not only be creating everything, but would be in control of everything that they create, and those who did not create anything would have nothing to control. Dollars will not sprout where there is no fertilizer to make them grow, and toil and production are the fertilizer for dollars. When we of the working classes come to put that realization into

action, who will be the first to see the downfall of the banker and his power? It will be the banker himself.

Well, getting back to local conditions for a few moments, will say there is but one job in this territory and that is the Light job, and they are not hiring any new men now. So if any brother contemplates coming this way I would advise him to detour around.

Most fraternally yours,

T. G. HEFFERNAN.

Weird Names of Florida

He had traveled over Florida, and the map had been impressed
On his many mental tablets, Pensacola to Key
West;

And you couldn't doubt his knowledge, for he surely had the hunch On the names of all the places, from Yulee to Saddle Bunch.

But he stuck to it so constantly, and he toured the State so long That it strained his cerebellum, and his tired brain went wrong;
So that now, at Chattahooche, caged with the padded cells,
From early morn till late at night, he tragically yells:

Alifia, Micanopy, Panasoffkee, Bonifay, Sarasota, Wakahoota, Ocooe, Finholloway Sarasota, Wakahoota, Ocooe, Finholloway, Malma Sola, Umatilla, Cisco and Estere Bay.

Tallahassee, Knapaha, Chickolskee, Manatee; Pasadena, Ponceannah, Pickolata, Muckalee; All aboard for Favoretta, Withlacohoochee, Nocatee.

Astatula, Istachatta, Ossawaw, and Carrabelle, Laparita, Manavista, Cassadago, Citronelle, Gasparilla, Aventino, Boca Grande, and Sinibel.

Okahumka, Okeclanta, and Osteen, Ojus, Olga, Ona, Oldsmar, Owanita, Tangerine, Estiffanulga, Islamorada, Osprey, Bowling

We'll just take a trip to Joppa. Miccosukee, and Quintette. Visit Ichetucknee, Chuluota, Rye, and not forget
To hear Juno sigh to Jupiter, Romeo to
Juliette.

Interlachen, Hypoluxo, Econfinu, and Lanark; Homasassa, Izagora, Early Bird and Orange Park; Take in Pass-a-Grille by daylight and Miami

after dark.

Change cars here for Eucheeanna; stranger, have you ever been ochee, Okalawaha, Injunhammock, New Lacoochee Berlin, To Thonotossassa, Goshen, Wewahitchka, or to Lynne?

Then there's Largo and Narcoossee, Ybor, home of the cigar,
Arrendo, Cerro Gordo, Stillepica, Malabar,
And so on, ad finitum, till you don't know where you are.

Now I caught this rhyme infernal, as I heard Aw I caught this rhyme infernal, as I heard this mad man rant,
And I thought I would add to it, but regret to say, I can't—
For Sopchoppy and Esau Gallie were the next names on the list
Then Ochesse and Ocklocknee—please excuse

me-I desist.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OPENS IN CHICAGO

HE first cooperative bank in Chicago has just been opened by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with a capital of \$200,000.00 and a surplus of \$100,000.00 The charter for the bank, named the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, was granted by the Illinois State Comptroller of Banking on April 12. Banking quarters have just been leased at 371 West Jackson Boulevard, and it is proposed to open branches in other parts of the city in order to facilitate the receipt of deposits from working people.

The organization of the Clothing Workers' cooperative bank is a culmination of two years of careful planning on the part of the executives of the union. The bank is modeled largely after the highly successful Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank in Cleveland, except that it is

organized under a state instead of a national charter. It embodies the cooperative safeguards and division of earnings provided in the model cooperative bank plan formulated by the All American Cooperative Commission of Cleveland.

Discussing the opening of the bank, Samuel Levin, chairman of the Chicago Joint Board of A. C. W. A., says:

"This is one of the greatest events in the labor movement. We are fortunate that the Amalgamated have the first labor bank in the second largest city of the United States."

The clothing workers have secured the services of an experienced financier to manage the bank, while responsible executives of the union constitute the board of directors.

BLOOMINGTON COOPERATORS WIN AGAINST CHAIN STORES

The complaint of some timid souls that cooperative societies cannot compete with nonservice cash and carry stores is effectively silenced by the achievements of the Bloomington Cooperative Society of Bloomington, Ill. Started in November, 1917, under heavy handicaps and with only a portion of the trades unions of the town interested, the society has regularly paid 4 per cent on invested capital and has in addition earned savings of 28½ per cent per annum on the peak investment, 18 per cent of which has been returned to members in patronage dividends and the balance put back into the surplus.

The Bloomington Cooperative Society

proves that it pays to cooperate. It has expanded so rapidly that beside establishing a cooperative coal yard and a branch cash and carry store, a 60 per cent increase in business has compelled it to move into a new corner building in the heart of the city, giving it one of the largest retail store premises in Bloomington.

The directors of the store claim the only secret for their success is hard, devoted work on the part of the cooperators interested, who have convinced the workers of the whole city that cooperation is an invaluable asset to the labor movement as well as to the general public.

SAN DIEGO COOPERATORS WIN COURT DECISION

The cooperators of San Diego, Calif., have just won a legal victory, saving their three stores from seizure for the debts of the defunct Pacific "Cooperative" League of San Francisco. The San Diego cooperative stores were among the strongest and most prosperous on the Pacific coast. Last November, they severed all connection with the so-called Pacific Cooperative League, upon becoming convinced that it was not being conducted in accord with honest cooperative principles. The stores were nevertheless seized by the receiver for the League on February 17, although they were perfectly solvent and in a thriving condition. Since

that date they have remained closed, despite the repeated protests of the cooperators, who were finally compelled to resort to legal action. The court has decided that the stores can not be seized and sold by the receiver, and has given an order to re-open them. The San Diego cooperators are now in a position to collect heavy damages from the receiver for the defunct league for seizing the stores and refusing to open and operate them.

An interesting aftermath of the failure of the Pacific "Cooperative" League is the arrest of E. O. F. Ames, its promoter, on charges of fraud preferred by the El Paso County Grand Jury. Ames has been apprehended in San Francisco and is to be extradited to Texas. At the same time the State Corporation Commissioner of Arizona has preferred charges against the League officials, and the State Attorney General has already arrested one of Ames' stock salesmen. The California State Corporation Commissioner is making a similar probe.

The wreck of the Ames concern did not affect many thriving stores in southern California. The Los Angeles cooperatives did a business of over \$48,000 in 1921, and are

now establishing additional stores in various sections of the city. There is also a cooperative store at Whittier, beside the remarkably successful enterprises of the San Bernardino cooperators, who possess a cooperative laundry and transfer company, a cooperative store with an annual turnover exceeding \$400,000, and a recently acquired cooperative bank capitalized at \$100,00.00. All of which goes to prove that while true cooperation cannot fail, fake cooperation is bound sooner or later to hit the rocks.

AWAKENING INDIA ADOPTS COOPERATION

The recent Cooperative Conference held at Bombay City, India, reveals to what an extent cooperation has been seized upon by the people of India to lift themselves out of the morass of economic poverty and imperial exploitation. The Conference brought together cooperators from the entire province, including representatives of cooperative stores, people's cooperative banks, cooperative home building associations, and cooperative producers' societies.

Western cooperators might well give heed to the statement of Professor H. L. Kaji of Bombay University, who said, in welcoming the delegates:

"Cooperation supplies a form of economic organization by which the weak can gather strength and even the strong can become stronger. It offers a fraternal message to

each and gives equal opportunities to all. Of the three ways in which the status of employees can be improved,—cooperation, trade unionism, and welfare work,—cooperation is in my opinion the most important."

The principal action of the Bombay Conference was the institution of a campaign to organize producers' cooperative societies in the city of Bombay, and to develop them until they could supply the needs of the central societies for the whole province. In view of the difficulties encountered by the cooperative housing societies of Bombay, the conference took action to secure for them better transportation facilities, the acquisition of plots of land in newly developed areas, and loans for cooperative construction by the government.

VIRGINIA ADOPTS COOPERATIVE LAW

The Assembly of the State of Virginia has just enacted a statute providing for the incorporation of cooperative associations, with or without capital stock, to carry on any form of genuine cooperative endeavor within the State. The law is similar to the North Carolina statute passed in 1921. It provides that each member or stockholder shall have but one vote, regardless of the number of

shares held, which in no case can be more than one-twentieth of the common stock of the association. The act also limits the liability of members for debts to the sum remaining unpaid on their membership fees or stock subscriptions, and prohibits the transfer of common stock, in the case of agricultural cooperatives, to persons not engaged in the production of farm produce.

FARMERS AND WORKERS COOPERATE TO CUT LIVING COSTS

It is a long step from Savannah, Ga., to Seattle, Wash., but the farmers and workers of both localities are cooperating in the same way to reduce their living costs and increase their incomes by linking up the man in the country who produces food with the worker in the city who consumes it. The farmers of eastern Georgia and organized labor of the city of Savannah have just cooperated in opening the Farmer-Labor Exchange, which will bring the products of the farm direct to the workers' table without the intervention of a single commission man, speculator, or other parasite. All products will carry a guarantee of purest quality and correct weight, and the prices will speak for themselves. The Savannah Farmer-Labor Exchange is located in the center of the workers' residential section and is under the able management of an experienced merchant in sympathy with the cooperative ideal. The supply of farm products will be both uniform and steady, since the Exchange is not dependent upon isolated individuals, but upon reliable producers already organized in the Farmers' Union, superintending the farmers' end of the bargain. Beside providing the farmers with a market, the Exchange will also purchase groceries and other supplies for them at minimum cost.

Across the continent the Seattle Grange Warehouse Company, which markets products and buys supplies for thousands of Washington farmers, has taken over the Cooperative Food Products' Association, a cooperative retail association which has a paid in capital of over fifty thousand dollars and has been doing a business of several hundred thousand dollars a year, and which was organized several years ago by Seattle trade unionists. It recently moved into a large new store and market, with model facilities for handling food. Due to the industrial depression and lack of finances in the labor movement, the Food Products' Association decided to unite with the farmers, which gives the workers the benefit of direct exchange, enables them to secure manufactured foods at the minimum cost, and at the same time insures them a share in the co-operative savings effected.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS REBEL AGAINST EXPLOITATION

The patient farmers of New Jersey, who are even on speaking terms with the mosquitoes, have at last rebelled against the squeeze system which robs them at both ends. They have been held up for fat fees by the commission agents who purchased their crops, and charged "all the traffic will bear" by the dealers in fertilizer, implements, and other farm supplies. They have, therefore, established a Farmers' State Purchasing and Marketing Association to enable them to buy their supplies at cost cooperatively and to

market their products cooperatively without the payment of so many commission men's fees. The organization was effected by the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, and is composed of the leading farmers' associations throughout New Jersey. The purchasing department of the new cooperative association is centering its first efforts on quantity purchases of tested, high-grade fertilizer, for which the farmers have often been compelled to pay exorbitant prices for a poor quality.

ORGANIZED LABOR STARTS COOPERATIVE BANK IN CALIFORNIA

The first cooperative bank in California has been formed by the railroad employees and other organized workers of San Bernardino, who have just taken over the stock of the San Bernardino Valley Bank, and converted it into a cooperative institution to be known as the Brotherhood Trust & Savings Bank.

The workers of San Bernardino who already have a thriving cooperative store, laundry and newspaper, have been planning for the past year to mobilize their funds in their own cooperative bank. They secured an option on the stock of a well known state bank organized in 1889, having the oldest savings bank charter in the county. At their request, Manager Walter F. McCaleb of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland traveled across the continent to help them work out the cooperative details of the

bank. Following the purchase of the stock of the existing state bank by the organized workers, a new board of directors was elected to take over the bank, limit the earnings of the shareholders, and provide for the coperative distribution of profits with depositors. The Brotherhood Trust & Savings Bank starts with a paid in capital of \$85,000.00, assets of over \$770,000.00 and deposits of \$600,000.00. The workers of San Bernardino predict that the new cooperative bank will have deposits exceeding a million dollars within a year.

As an aftermath to the organization of the Brotherhood Trust & Savings Company, the California State Building Trades Council adopted a resolution directing its executive board to investigate the feasibility of establishing a chain of labor banks throughout the State.

COOPERATIVE DAIRY STANDS FOR SQUARE DEAL

The City Cooperative Dairy Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has just placed a contract for \$28,000 worth of machinery to install in the building already secured, and announces that it will open for business on June 1. The machinery, which is being purchased from a union firm, comprises complete bottling, sterilizing, and pasteurizing equipment, as well as a butter churn and other appliances for the sanitary handling of large quantities of milk.

The Cleveland cooperators announce as their motto: "The Dairy that stands for a square deal to the consumer, distributer, and producer." Unlike most mottos, this one is to be carried into actual practice. The con-

stitution of the Cooperative Dairy Company provides that no one person can hold over three shares of stock, and that after a maximum of 6 per cent is paid on the money invested by the stockholders and 25 per cent is set aside for a reserve fund until the reserve equals 50 per cent of the paid up stock, 5 per cent of the net savings shall be devoted to educational purposes, and the balance distributed to the consumers according to their patronage. In addition to a 6 per cent return on their stock, the farmers who supply the cooperative dairy with milk are paid a fair price for their product, and the wagon drivers receive the highest union wage. The City Cooperative Dairy will start with thirty-five milk routes, for which ample custom is already in sight. Within a year it is expected that at least 150 wagons will be distributing milk to the consumers of Cleveland.

The Cleveland cooperators are looking further than a mere reduction of a few cents in the price of milk. Just as the successful cooperative creamery of Minneapolis has bred other cooperative enterprises, so the City Cooperative Dairy has formed an educational committee of eleven whose duty it is to "Spread knowledge of true cooperation, stimulate interest in the cooperation, stimulate interest in the cooperation of the producing classes." Monthly membership

meetings are to be held, which will be addressed by prominent cooperators and trade unionists. At the first such meeting, scheduled for April 20, President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor spoke on "Cooperation and the Labor Movement."

The successful organization of the Cleveland Cooperative Dairy and the remarkable progress achieved by similar cooperatives in Spokane, Minneapolis, Fond du Lac, Detroit, and elsewhere, has stimulated a large number of inquiries, reports the All American Cooperative Commission, as to the possibility of founding cooperative creameries in other cities.

COMMERCIAL AND MUNICIPAL CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Total number of stations, 6,542. Number of units, 13,795. Horse power, 12,936,755. Motive power as follows:

Steam engines, 5,788; horse power, 1,701,-677. Steam turbines, 1,699; horse power 6,747,399. Water wheels and turbines, 3,-374; horse power, 4,277,273. Internal combustion engines, 2,934; horse power, 210,406.

In the Dominion of Canada:

Total number of stations, 565; horse power, 2,107,743. Motive power as follows: Steam engines and turbines, 201; horse power, 288,202. Water wheels and turbines, 270; horse power, 1,806,618. Internal combustion engines, 94; horse power, 12,923.

Navy Department, Washington. Circular Letter.

April 11, 1922.

From: Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
To: Chiefs of Bureaus, Boards and
Offices:

Commandants, Naval Districts; Commandant, Navy Yard, Washing-

ton, D. C.; Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.;

Inspectors of Ordnance-in-charge; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.:

Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.;

Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, Va.;

va.; Superintendent, Naval Academy,

Annapolis, Md.; President, Naval War College, New-

port, R. I.; Major General Commandant, U. S.

M. C., Washington, D. C.;

Commandant, Naval Station, St. Thomas, V. I.;

Commandant, Naval Station, Guam; Commandant, Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa;

Commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Subject: Amendment to the Act of May 22, 1920 (Retirement Act).

1. There is quoted below for your information an Act construing the expression "all employees in the classified civil service of the United States," as used in section 1 of the Act of May 22, 1920, entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the

classified civil service, and for other purposes:"

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in the administration of the civil service retirement Act approved May 22, 1920, the expression 'all employees in the classified civil service of the United States,' as used in section 1 thereof, shall be construed to include all persons who have been heretofore or who may hereafter be given a competitive status in the classified civil service, with or without competitive examination, by legislative enactment or under the civil service rules promulgated by the President, or by executive orders covering groups of employees with their positions into the competitive classified service or authorizing the appointment of individuals to positions within such service.

"The expression 'classified civil service' as the same occurs in other Acts of Congress shall receive a like construction to that herein given."

Approved March 27, 1922."

2. Commandants of Naval Districts will transmit this letter to all organizations coming within their jurisdiction.

3. Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices will transmit this letter to all inspection offices under their jurisdiction.

4. The Major General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, will transmit this letter to all organizations of the U. S. Marine Corps.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1922.

Decision No. 833 (Docket 1224)

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

vs.

Gulf Coast Lines

Question—Should shop employees of the Louisiana Southern Railway Company be included in agreement governing rules and working conditions for the Gulf Coast Lines?

Statement—The Louisiana Southern Railway is 65.1 miles in length. Its Federated Shop Crafts' employees number but twelve. Its principal business heretofore was from sugar cane and its products and truck gardening. The sugar industry along this line has dwindled to zero and the mills have been abandoned. Good road construction has resulted in extension of truck service to the extent of draining what little merchandise and garden truck yet remained. Pipe line extension now handles all oil. There is no real industry requiring rail transportation in existence on this line outside of the New Orleans Switching district

The road is operated under a lease by the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company; that lessee assumes control of the property and operates it, but deficits occurring are paid by the owners of the property.

The representatives of the employees state their understanding to be that the Louisiana Southern Railway is operated and controlled by the Gulf Coast Lines; therefore, they can see no logical reason why in justness and fairness the employees should not be included in the Gulf Coast Lines' agreement.

The carrier states that the Louisiana Southern Railway is operated by the Gulf Coast Lines under an operating contract; that the Gulf Coast Lines own none of the securities, nor participate in any of the earnings until they reach a certain point; and that up to this time the earnings have never been such as to extend a credit to the Gulf Coast Lines.

The carrier contends that the Louisiana Southern Railway has never been a paying concern; that the object of the contract was solely one by which the Gulf Coast Lines might secure the interchange from the Louisiana Southern Railway; and that for the reasons stated, in addition to the reasons of justice, economy, and ef-

ficiency the Louisiana Southern Railway Company should receive a different kind of treatment from that accorded larger trunk lines, and that under the terms of the lease they are legally entitled to separate treatment.

Prior to Federal control the rates of pay of shop employees on the Louisiana Southern Railway were very much lower than the rates of pay of similar employees on the Gulf Coast Lines; during that period the employees in question did not have an agreement covering working conditions with the Louisiana Southern Railway, and since the expiration of Federal control negotiations with the employees on the Louisiana Southern Railway have been independent of those on the Gulf Coast Lines.

Decision—From the evidence submitted, the Labor Board decides that the Louisiana Southern Railway Company is not a part of the Gulf Coast Lines and that the carrier is within its rights in insisting that the shop employees of the Louisiana Southern Railway Company be covered by a separate agreement.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD R. M. BARTON, Chairman.

Attest:

C. P. CARRITHERS, Secretary.

Dissenting Opinion

March 29, 1922

For the reasons set out below the undersigned dissents from the decision of the majority.

The violation of the provisions of existing agreements was not involved in this dispute. The question is whether shop employees shall be included in and considered a part of agreement governing rules and working conditions of the shop employees of the Gulf Coast Lines.

The Louisiana Southern Railroad is operated by the Gulf Coast Lines under an operating contract. The term "Gulf Coast Lines" has always been understood to apply to certain carriers, including the Louisiana Southern Railway Company, which are designated in the "Official Guide" in the following manner:

"Gulf Coast Lines

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company,

The Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company,

The Orange & Northwestern Railroad Company.

The St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway Company.

New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company, Louisiana Southern Railway Company (N. O. T. & M. Ry. Co., Lessee)."

It will be noted that the Louisiana Southern Railway Company is shown as one of the Gulf Coast Lines under lease to the N. O. T. & M. Ry. Co. Furthermore, the officers of the Gulf Coast Lines are likewise the officers of the Louisiana Southern Railway Company. The carrier's reason for desiring the Louisiana Southern Railway Company omitted from the Gulf Coast Lines' agreement is apparently that they did not feel that rules and working conditions applicable to the other lines should be imposed upon the Louisiana Southern Railway and that to do so would impose a financial burden that would be difficult, if not impossible, for it to carry. analysis of the rules submitted to the Labor Board by the carrier (ex parte) on June 30, 1921, and which this carrier requested be made applicable to the Louisiana Southern Railway Company developed that the said rules correspond closely to the so-called National Agreement promulgated by the United States Railroad Administration and are as a whole much more favorable to the employees than the rules that have been promulgated by the Labor Board in its Decision No. 222, and are also much more favorable to the employees than the rules proposed by the carrier for the other lines operated by this carrier and shown on joint submission which was the result of conference commencing September 7, 1921.

Considering the evidence submitted by the carrier in this case, particularly the working rules which it proposed June 30, 1921, and requested the Board to decide as applicable to the Louisiana Southern Railway Company's shop employees, I can not subscribe to the decision of the majority.

A. O. WHARTON.

United States Railroad Labor Board Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1922.

Decision No. 890 (Docket 1325).

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

vs.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.

Question—Under the provisions of rule 6, Addendum No. 6 to Decision No. 222, shall time-and-one-half be allowed an employee who is required to work on Saturday when the shops are bulletined to work Monday to Friday, inclusive?

Decision—Yes. This is time outside of bulletined hours and should, therefore, be compensated on the basis of time-and-one-half.

By order of

United States Railroad Labor Board R. M. Barton, Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,

Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Memorandum to the United States Railroad Labor Board

Two court decisions of great importance to this Board and to the public in general have been rendered in the last few days, affecting the jurisdiction and powers of the Railroad Labor Board. One of these was a decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi and the other a decision of Federal Circuit Judge Page of Chicago.

Federal Court Decision

The Federal Judge held, in substance, as follows:

1. That Congress had the constitutional right to confer upon the Railroad Labor Board the power to render decisions that would have the binding force of decrees, and to fix wages and working conditions that would be enforceable.

2. That Congress had not, in fact, conferred such power in the Transportation Act, but had only employed the Read to warder decisions.

2. That Congress had not, in fact, conferred such power in the Transportation Act, but had only empowered the Board to render decisions that are merely advisory and with no provision for their enforcement, except the persuasive power of public ontnion.

power of public opinion.

3. The Court did not hold, as has been stated in a portion of the press, that no dispute could be brought before the Board, except by the joint submission of the parties.

The Court did hold, however, that some disputes could be brought before the Board only by joint submission, and that certain other disputes might be brought to the Board by either party upon an exparte submission.

The Court held that the Pennsylvania dispute as to how the representatives of the shop crafts should be selected to negotiate with the carrier a revision of rules was a dispute that could be brought before the Board only by joint submission, and that it was not properly before the Board on the exparte submission of the employees. The Court held that the Board's decision was invalid, that the Board would not be permitted to issue a decision censuring the carrier for violating said invalid decision and that the Board's motion to dismiss the carrier's bill must be denied.

Of course, the practical result of this holding is that when a conference is sought to be held in regard to a disputed rule or other question, either party may bring about a preliminary dispute that will prevent a conference; that this preliminary dispute may be withheld from submission to the Board by the refusal of one party to join in the submission; and that the original dispute as to rules or wages will thus be kept from the Board.

It may be truly said that this would not often happen, but the fact remains that, in the present case, it has happened and that in connection with a question affecting the entire schedule of rules for an army of employees.

This decision permits the Pennsylvania Railroad to set up a schedule of rules negotiated with a minority of its shop craft employees, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Transportation Act.

With all due respect to the learned Court, the construction of the statute to the effect that the submission to the Board of the dispute in this case or any other dispute between the carrier and its employees growing out of their relationship as such, must be a joint submission is strained and unnatural.

That portion of the statute subjected to this construction is as follows:

"Sec. 301. It shall be the duty of all carriers and their officers, employees, and agents to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees or subordinate officials thereof. All such disputes shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so as to confer by the carriers, or the employees or subordinate officials thereof, directly interested in the dispute. If any dispute is not decided in such conference, it shall be referred by the parties thereto to the Board which under the provisions of this title is authorized to hear and decide such dispute.

"Sec. 307 (a) * * * In case the appropriate Adjustment Board is not organized under the provisions of Section 302, the Labor Board, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employees or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute, (2) upon a written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employees or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute, or (3) upon the Labor Board's own motion if it is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce, shall receive for hearing, and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, any dispute involving grievances, rules or working conditions which is not decided as provided in Section 301 and which such Adjustment Board would be required to receive for hearing and decision under the provisions of Section 303.

"Sec. 307 (b) The Labor Board, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employees or subordinate officials whose members are directly in-

"Sec. 307 (b) The Labor Board, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employees or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute, (2) upon a written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employees or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute, or (3) upon the Labor Board's own motion if it is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce, shall receive for hearing, and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, all disputes with respect to the wages or salaries of employees or subordinate officials of carriers not decided as provided in Section

Section 301 provides for the conferences to be held between the representatives of the carrier and the representatives of the employees for the adjustment of any dispute that may arise.

Sections 307 (a) and 307 (b) provide the methods of submitting disputes to the La-

bor Board, after the conference has failed to effect an agreement.

These two sections must be considered together.

Section 301 does not prescribe the manner or method of submitting disputes to the Board. It does say that "if any dispute is not decided in such conference it shall be referred by the parties thereto to the Board," etc.

This is a mandatory provision. It directs that any dispute not decided in such conference shall be submitted to the Board. No choice or discretion is left to the carrier and the employees as to whether any dispute shall be taken before the Board. The taking of any dispute not decided in conference to the Board is imperative and is not made subject to defeat by the whim of either party by requiring a joint submission. The mere fact that Section 301 says that the dispute shall be referred to the Board "by the parties thereto" should not be strained to mean a joint reference by the parties, in view of the fact that Section 301 is dealing with conferences between the parties and that Section 307-a and Section 307-b specifically prescribed the manner of making submissions to the

Section 307 (a) defines the methods of submitting to the Board disputes involving grievances, rules and working conditions.

Section 307 (b) defines the method of bringing before the Board disputes with respect to wages and salaries.

It is evident that these two sections are intended to cover any and every dispute that may arise between carriers and their employees and all that are covered by Section 301.

It is quite unreasonable to suppose that the Act intends to exclude from Sections 307 (a) and 307 (b) any manner of dispute whatever when no such intimation is given by its language and when no provision is anywhere made for a joint submission of a dispute.

There can be no dispute growing out of the contract relations of a carrier and its employees that does not arise either from rules, wages or grievances. The dispute in question arose from the general dispute in regard to the revision of rules and it directly involved the particular rule as to the conduct of conferences and negotiations. The Transportation Act guaranteed to the employees the right to select their representatives to negotiate for them in the proposed conference, and it became necessary to have a rule of some sort prescribing a method for the selection of such representatives. It was upon this rule that the dispute arose which came to the Board. Before and since the passage of the Transportation Act, it has been customary for the schedules of rules agreed upon between carriers and their various classes of employees to contain rules regulating the

manner and procedure for changing or revising the rules. It is also a matter of common knowledge that serious disputes sometimes arise in regard to rules that do not directly, but only incidentally, affect a question of wages or working conditions.

The Board should take steps at the proper time to have the decision of the Circuit Judge reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Mississippi Decision

A few days ago the Supreme Court of Mississippi rendered a decision of importance to the Railroad Labor Board.

A section laborer on the New Orleans & Great Northern Railroad Company brought a suit against said carrier, alleging that the carrier had arbitrarily reduced his wages below the figure fixed by the Labor Board in Decision No. 2, and seeking to recover the difference between what he had been paid by the carrier and what he would have been paid under Decision No. 2. The lower court dismissed the employee's suit on demurrer. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower court and held, as follows:

1. That the Transportation Act confers upon the Railroad Labor Board the power to fix wages for railroad employees, that the decision of the Board in a wage dispute has the effect of an award and that an employee has a right of action against the carrier for compensation for his work on the basis of the wage pre-scribed in the Board's decision. 2. That the Transportation Act is constitu-

tional.

Respectfully submitted, BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman, Judiciary Committee. April 26, 1922.

AMERICAN WORKERS RUSH TO LEAVE CANAL BECAUSE OF PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

Inferior personnel must replace skilled Mechanics under terms of new rules made over protest of Labor-Cost of replacing workers about \$300 each, with total of \$800,000 to date.

WASHINGTON, D. C .-- A stampede of American skilled workmen from the Panama Canal Zone is on as a result of the President's executive order which went into effect January 1, 1922, removing some of the principal perquisites extended to Americans as compensation for the disadvantages of tropical existence.

In January, 37 men resigned; in February, 58; in March, 51. In view of the unemployment in the United States, these resignations are significant. These Americans are highly skilled men. During the first three months of the year the resignations included 6 accountants, 25 men from the executive departments -Civil affairs, police, fire, clubs, schools, record bureau, personnel bureau, bureau of statistics; 63 from the operation and maintenance departments, which are largely engineering in character; 12 from the supply department, and 30 from technical posts in the Panama railroad.

In view of the elimination of such perquisites as quarters, light, fuel and sanitation, the Canal Commission is experiencing great difficulty in replacing skilled American workmen. The inevitable result will be the manning of the Panama Canal by inferior personnel.

The policy of the administration will not result in any financial gain to the government. The assessment on the employees of the cost to the government of quarters, light, fuel and sanitation is an unjust exploitation in view of the principles originally established by Congressional action, but the loss to the government in increasing labor turnover will wipe out any gain. It is conservatively estimated that the cost of replacing a workman in the Canal Zone, including his transportation, exceeds \$300. The cost of training such a man for his job on the Panama Canal is not known, but the cost of training in well managed shops in the United States is about \$500. It is estimated that the government policy will result in the resignation of a thousand men during 1922, which would bring the cost of these resignations to the government to \$800,000, figuring the cost at \$800 per man.

Discrimination against American workmen is apparently a definite policy. During the first three months of 1922 there has been a net reduction in the American personnel of 89 and an increase of British colored workmen of 249. This ratio tends to confirm the current tropical estimate that an American skilled workman is worth three colored tropical workmen.

Discriminations in favor of the alien negro workmen and the fact that they are not charged for light, fuel and sanitation and are charged 40 per cent less rent than American workmen, also proves that the policy of the administration is to drive the skilled American workmen out of the Panama Canal Zone. The attack is especially directed against the organization of the workmen which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Col. J. J. Morrow, Governor of the Canal Zone, is brother of Dwight Morrow, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.-By International Labor News Service.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

GEO. W. WOOMER.

HE long sought for and much delayed decision in the injunction proceedings instituted by the Penna Railroad against the Railroad Labor Board has been received and is printed in full in this issue. We will make no comment on it at this time; it speaks for itself.

I believe it would be well to call attention tc a few of the most important actions of the Railway Employees' Department convention that has just closed. seemed to be a determination on the part of practically all officers and delegates present to adopt some kind of a program that would give relief to our membership who are required to work under such conditions as exist on the Penna, New York Central, Erie and some other roads. A resolution presented by the special committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted after considerable discussion. It stated at great length the conditions that were existing and that were to be corrected, the resolves of which read as follows:

"Resolved, That this Sixth Biennial Convention of the Railway Employees' Department direct the Executive Council of the Department to arrange for immediate conferences with the U.S. Railroad Labor Board, the object being to secure the re-establishment of the working conditions or wage rates as they existed on any railroad prior to the changes illegally made by management pending decisions of the U.S. Railroad Labor Board, and the immediate assumption of control, operation and management of the shops now contracted to outsiders, together with the re-establishment with retroactive features of the rates of wages and working conditions as agreed to in conference or promulgated by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, and be it further

"Resolved, That if no satisfactory settlement is arrived at, that the Executive Council, Mechanical Section of this Department, direct the issuance of a strike vote to which the members through their affiliated organizations will be subject, and that same be compiled and tabulated, if possible, within sixty (60) days from date of adjournment of this convention and effective at the option of the Executive Council and the Executive Boards of the three Divisions, and be it further

"Resolved, That necessary provisions immediately be made to carry on to a successful conclusion the matter at issue and that ample funds and methods of allotment of same through commissaries or otherwise

be likewise provided for by this convention."

The question of rules as included in Decision 222 and the different Addenda to it was another important subject before the convention. These rules have taken away conditions that were enjoyed by some of our members for twenty or more years. This condition resulted in a resolution being adopted, the resolves of which are as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention in session, do hereby protest the above decisions in that they are imposing unjust and unfair conditions upon our members, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Six Federated Shop Crafts through the Railway Employees' Department and the six affiliated international organizations having complied with all of the provisions of the Transportation Act and orders of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board in the handling of these disputes up to the present time, hereby decide to submit the final acceptance or rejection of these rules to the membership by referendum vote, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council, Mechanical Section, of this Department, direct the issuance of a strike vote to which the members through their affiliated organizations will be subject and that same be compiled and tabulated within sixty (60) days, if possible, from the date of adjournment of this convention and effective at the option of the Executive Council and the Executive Boards of the three Divisions, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Railway Employees' Department shall cause to be prepared a ballot which shall only contain the questions at issue in this resolution, in conjunction with the action of this body as decided upon in session April 19, by the adoption of the resolution prepared by the Special Committee on Resolutions on the subjects of piece work and contracting of shops."

The program outlined in these resolutions will mean a strike of the shop crafts to regain the conditions that have been taken away from them and to which they are justly entitled. Everybody fully realized that if we get all that these resolutions provide for it will mean a strike, and as the amount of finances available for a strike usually determines the effectiveness of the strike it was necessary to arrange for suf-

ficient funds to be placed at the disposal of the Railway Employees' Department. To this end the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates to this, the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Railway Employees' Department, hereby direct that an appeal for a donation of not less than one dollar per month by each mechanic, and not less than fifty cents per month by each helper, apprentice and coach cleaner, be issued by the Railway Employees' Department to all members of the Mechanical Section working on the railroads of the United States of America, and be it further

"Resolved, That this donation be collected in the following manner: the donation to be paid by the members to the local lodge of their respective craft organization and all amounts collected to be forwarded by the proper officers of the local lodge to their respective international organization with a statement showing the number of mechanics, helpers, apprentices, and coach cleaners making this donation. And, that the secretary-treasurer of each international organization shall forward to the secretary-treasurer of the Railway Employees' Department all amounts collected, together with a statement giving name of organization, number of local lodge, location of same, and the number of mechanics, helpers, apprentices and coach cleaners paying same, and be it further

"Resolved, That this donation continue from month to month until ordered discontinued by the Executive Council of the Railway Employees' Department upon the successful completion of the program outlined by this convention on the subjects of piece work, contracting of shops and working rules."

The degree of success resulting from the program outlined in the first two resolutions will depend entirely upon the response of the membership to this last resolution. Each and every member should respond willingly to this appeal in order that there may be established a defense fund in the Railway Employees' Department of such magnitude that there will be no question of their being able to prosecute a strike to a successful conclusion. Our members should not confuse this appeal with the assessment of fifty cents per month they are paying to the difficulty benefit fund. That assessment is used for paying strike benefits in accordance with our constitution to members of the I. B. E. W. on strike whether it be railroad, building trades, shop or any other branch. The defense fund of the R. E. D. for which the donation is asked will be used in every way possible to make the program outlined in these resolutions a success and restore to our membership those conditions to which they are justly entitled.

A SENATOR'S OPINION OF LABOR

In a recent statement, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, said:

"Labor is to my mind one of the best edited weekly newspapers in this country. I read it carefully every week and find much material of great value to me in my work. I sincerely hope that it will be loyally supported and read by every worker in this country."

This statement carries impressive significance to workers, especially railroad workers.

Senator LaFollette is a busy man. He is one of the most industrious members in Congress, where he supports and defends the interests of the common people. The demands upon his strength and time are tremendous, because he carefully and conscientiously studies every question that in any manner involves the public welfare.

Yet, he says, he reads LABOR carefully every week, because he finds in its columns "material of great value" to him in his work.

Are not the workers themselves as greatly concerned in the facts that affect them as is this great Senator who consistently and courageously champions their cause?

If he considers it necessary to read LA-BOR every week to obtain information of value to him, is it not even more necessary that the workers themselves should keep abreast of the times through its columns?

Senator LaFollette realizes, as do all men and women who seek a solution of existing unsatisfactory conditions, that it will not be evolved until the workers themselves are intelligently informed of the causes out of which grow monstrous injustice and social and industrial inequality.

It has been truthfully said that "there is no slavery except ignorance." Subjection of the mind always precedes subjection of the body. No enlightened race has ever long endured wrong. Education spells emancipation and freedom.

The wrongs that afflict the workers of this country today are traceable directly to a sinister, systematic effort, at least partially successful, to becloud judgment and sway passions through the dissemination of misinformation affecting industrial questions. The press is the great instrument through which this destructive propaganda has been broadcasted. The workers have been confused and their efforts scattered, because they did not always know where to search for the truth. It is not surprising, therefore, that a considerable portion of the public, whose sympathies should irresistibly be with the nation's producers, has formed a biased and dis-

torted viewpoint and is frequently aligned on the side of those who would "make the workers eat out of their hands."

It was not a mere figure of speech when "Fighting Bob" LaFollette expressed the sincere wish that LABOR would be loyally supported and read by every worker in this country.

He knows what this would mean to the working people of this country.

He knows that it would develop a community of thought, of interdependence, of common interest and united action that would immediately be reflected in a political housecleaning such as this nation so badly needs.

The workers must KNOW before they will ACT.

They must be able to fully comprehend their problems before they can cure them.

They must, in short, have the truth, which will make them free.

The editor of this journal heartily endorses every word of Senator LaFollette's statement. He believes that LABOR is pointing the way out of the miserable mess in which the workers have been thrust and that its powers for good are incalculable, limited only by the number of its readers.

Because we believe this we have repeatedly urged our readers to subscribe for LABOR and have their friends to do likewise.

We want LABOR, which is our paper, to have a circulation that will be commensurate with its importance of the work it is doing.

We again call upon our readers who are

not already subscribers to LABOR to get their names on its lists without further delay. There will be need of enlightenment during the next few months.

The taking of subscriptions will be greatly facilitated if local lodges are persuaded to subscribe for their entire membership. Many lodges throughout the country have already done so.

Why not get your lodge to subscribe for all its members at the next meeting.

The management of LABOR has made as an inducement to lodges a special price of \$1.50 per year where subscriptions are taken for the entire membership.

Where this seems to be impracticable, the special \$1.50 price is made to cover clubs of 20 subscriptions, which may be taken from members or from non-members.

We urge our friends to bring this matter to the attention of their lodges and explain what LABOR is doing and how necessary it is that it be sustained.

Ask that committees be appointed to solicit subscriptions from non-members, who also should be informed of organized labor's aims. They, as does Senator LaFollette, will find in its columns much material of great value to them.

This educational work is a very necessary part of the great responsibility that rests upon our members and this journal sincerely hopes that it will not be neglected.

It will not be if we have succeeded in pointing out how necessary to our cause is the widest distribution of our national weekly paper—LABOR.

AUTHOR OF "CAN'T STRIKE" LEGISLATION FAILS TO DAZZLE ONE NEW YORK EDITOR

The New York World refuses to be dazzled by Senator Duell's reference to "economic-legal justice" in urging his "can't-strike" legislation. The editor says:

"No doubt Senator Duell imagines that he has introduced a bill at Albany to establish 'cooperation in place of discord between employers and employees.' But what he has actually done is to draft a bill for turning every serious dispute into a quarrel between organized labor and the judiciary of New York State; also a bill for making three supreme court justices fix wages, hours and working conditions in all the important industries of the State.

"He proposes that all disputes shall be settled on the principle of 'economic-legal justice.' Perhaps Senator Duell knows what that principle is. If he does, he should hurry to state the principle, for no one else knows it, and every one would like immensely to hear about it. There is, as a matter of fact, no such principle, because wages in modern industry are fixed by a very complicated process of bargaining between employers, capitalists, consumers and employees.

"And because there is no principle of 'economic-legal justice' which a court can apply, all the fine schemes, from the Kansas industrial court to the fixing of wages by the Russian soviets, break down utterly in practice. It does not matter whether they originate with reactionaries or revolutionists, manufacturers' associations or bolshevists, they all break down and make more trouble than they were meant to cure. They assume that a judge or some other public official can improvise 'principles' which do not exist.

"Legislation of this kind is bad, not only because it will embitter industrial disputes, but because it is another and a big step along the road to top-heavy and super-meddlesome government. Already the public business has complicated itself out of all understanding and control. What with the legitimate burden, which is enormous, and the added burdens of regulating private morals and personal habits, the State will do well not to take upon itself the impossible task of trying to fix wages as well.

"Not even the angels would rush into that."



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF THE CURRENT MONTH



			Vene		L. U.	Nemi	oppe
	BERS	L. U.	Numi				
1581357	581608	103	521328	521850	231	905365	905410
1309825	309900	104	447535	447540	232	510089	610689
1622651	622698	104	447751	448010	233	999404	599410 728992
354865 4428911 4570751	55584	105	447751 247517 310144	247520	204		277613
4428911	429000	105	310144	310174	200	608553	608570
4570751	570802	10%	310144 461433 392463 590251 410962	461443	620	947931	247275
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6750	108	392403	392470	530	252514	352541
6573751	573994	110	090201	590298	2017	620278	620301
8a556501	556856	1111	912330	$\frac{411000}{912348}$	543	559916	559925
892844	92898	1115	200600	308625	945	546836	546910
12100194	$\begin{array}{c} 166223 \\ 119241 \end{array}$	115	090955	929276	546	67731	67749
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	210000	1 112	$\begin{array}{l}912330 \\308600 \\929255 \\307586 \\379032 \\310348 \\359585 \\541313 \\465711 \\562501 \\499501 \end{array}$	307610			74531 227868 212182
15	316628 810557	116	370039	379113	247	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	227868
10010048	294000	117	310348	310402	250	212133	212182
19 190645	189731	119	359585	359595	254	611300	611335
20 415121	415280	120	541313	541335			517990
29 493460	423551	124	465711	541335 465750 563016	256		$414187 \\ 73921$
23 516104	516140	124	562501	563016	260	73878	73921
25 501256	501268	125	499501	499994	262	226173	226194
26881057	881201	125	538935	539250	263	276250	276267
27453136	453161	126	471012	471015	266	96998	97005
28509071	509218	127	720301	720317	267	477623	477683
29263473	263474	129	591819	591829	200	90044	56854
30399949	399977	130	955141	955743	269	656833	656850
31172181	172227	131	277480	277496	209	622951 319894	623010 319908
32405060	405079	132	401825	401827	074	e00#49	609605
33833009	833075	133	6491	6502	975	951011	851023
34565501	565566	136	350677	350701	976	287746	387766
35168579	168708	137		558875	278	497647	497651
36150583	150601	139	834670 593493	834720 593536	283	851014 387746 497647 203236 526501	203250
37198966	198992	141	151194	151169	283	526501	526525
38402580	$\frac{402700}{549392}$	149	151134 456836	456870			929134
39549106	560548	1 146	223058	223063	286	389354	389371
41560398 42402967 44408943	403018	149	923579 8459 462731	923589	287	389354 788973 328147	788983 328178
44 408943	408953	150	8459	8476	288	328147	328178
	595785	151	462731	462965			691680
46 228897	229146	153	659706	$\overline{659739}$	291	592280	592350
47 729725	$\frac{229146}{729750}$	154	846364	846369	293	699461	699470
47598051	598052			619402	295	292161	292189
45	336620	159	896974	897005	299		640520
51595366	595387	161	10606	10621	300	272972	272987
53262436	262485 990665	163	355125	355244	302	121058	121068
54990645	990665	164	555768	555911	303	309639	309641
	988612	166	328746	328748	305	933135	933150
56737938 57619052	737954	169	136033	136042	305	619651 188958	619665
$57_{}619052$	619105	172	4998	5062	309	188998	189087
58356881	357000	173	853290	853306	310	296871	$\begin{array}{c} 296989 \\ 224705 \end{array}$
58643351	643410	1770	999481	593811 379631	91.1	224663 288224 150528	288225
59475861	475983	170	140549	313031	216	150528	150532
60146129	146165	101	262451	142557 363516	321	222868	222915
02000281	$\frac{566320}{323455}$	189	495096	426000	322	423846	423862
00020440 64	541569	182	583501	583580	323	487788	487757
65 514907	514370	183	118620	118628	325	762862	762893
$\begin{array}{ccccc} 57 & -619052 \\ 58 & -356881 \\ 58 & -643351 \\ 59 & -475861 \\ 60 & -146129 \\ 62 & -566281 \\ 63 & -32348 \\ 64 & -541537 \\ 65 & -514207 \\ 66 & 542541 \\ \end{array}$	542697	1 184	295211	$\bar{2}\bar{9}\bar{5}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{0}$	326	596128	596153
67516945	516962	185	279859	295220 279884 267777	328	597242	597259 493757
72769316	769329	187	267768	267777	329	493727	493757
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	278332	188		54929	332	423846 487738 -762862 -596128 -597242 -493727 -370045 -451567 -308041 -52213 -572251 -934619 -926683 -353469	370135
74514668	514716	191	43982	44150	333	469778	469891
$75_{}$ 73185 $76_{}$ 139007	73200	192	25231	$_{25254}$	334	312861	312900
76139007	139190	195	570045	570112	335	451567	451578
78 231904	231914	196	298452	298478	338	308041	308074
79476512	476587	199	781638	781640	339	522213	522225
79476512 80498116 81364292	498163	205	362656	362720	340	572251	572320
81364292	364351	206	435958 .	435963	340	000000	934650
$82 - 29165 \ 82 - 580501$	329250	209	39481 137537	39511	949	252460	926719
82580501	580505		137537 246354	$137566 \\ 246393$	244	353469 578010	$\frac{353480}{578022}$
83384171	384430	211	398523	398667	347	97177	978022
84527780	$\frac{527782}{348955}$		70408	79659		251986	252000
00040001	386159	214	79496 430331	430396	348	501751	501825
85348931 86385961 88302535	309550	215	908750	908760	349	913957	914022
90604969	302550 605026	218	160045	160067	350	518827	518832
93896084	896100	220	916600	916650	352	318473	318522
94814232	896100 814250 889167		434523	434588	353	858692	858759 223793 330897
95889156	889167	995	086671	986680	1 950	000775	223793
96431054	431117	226	773795	773824	364	330876	330897
99467442	467575	227	199782	$773824 \\ 199790$	367	831898	831900
100417927	417956	228	773795 199782 616970	616979	367	616051	616074
101524418	524474	228	200340 254744	200354	368	849604	849620
102534053	534260	230	254744	254853	369	223779 330876 831898 616051 849604 474861	474912

T 17	NUMBERS	1.14	. U.	NUMBE	ers 1	L. U.	Numbi	ers.
L. U. 37473	9212 739	9219 5	528	503338	503378	690	_721137	
976 90	2761 301	0777 5	30	325507	325515	694	474351	721138 474440
37798	5510 98: 0698 9:	0750 5	135	.852694 258153	852718 258178	695 697	_314674 381446	314683 381670
3819 38150	4001 50	4210	36	28959	28976	701 702	722048	722066
38219 38219	อยลง าล	$5750 \mid 51258 \mid 51258$	37 38	547921 761840	547936 761857	702	_464539 -861039	464653 861058
		9482 5	532 535 536 537 538 540	141271	141281	710	_287506	287524
38431	0988 31.	1001 5	645 649 652 654	602694	602696 112994	711_{-1}	_153559	$153600 \\ 645866$
38532 38937	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{c c} 9831 & 5 \ 4442 & 5 \ \end{array}$	52	894482	894489	713	_451311	451560
39013	4390 134	4403 5	54	901037	901044	715	_309712	309737
39114	4331 144 4837 124	450U I 0	000	004000	634335 317158	716 717	_589571 _561073	$539925 \\ 561129$
39212 39376	1825 76	1839 5	57 58	220051	220074	717	_206042	206097
398 76 394 38 396 53 397 94 400 48 401 25 402 37 403 11	8546 388 1966 52	$egin{array}{c c} 8556 & 5 \ 1345 & 5 \ \end{array}$	558 560 61 64 66 67 68 69 77 77 77 77 78	. 58311 500327	58314 500340	719 720	495161	451778 435245
39794	4179 944	4221 5	61	62491	62670	722 723 724 725 732 732	263256	263270
40048	9666 489	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	64	519047	519053 603938	723	_352729	352842 57619
40237	6041 370	6091 5	67	201601	201645	725	227147	227163 465919
40311	2072 113	2096 5 8469 5	68	615751	615882 886441	732	-465897	465919
40528 40666	6194 660	$6197 \mid 5$	70	505510	505513	734	_431608	408058 431671
40891	2039 917	2059 5	71	598989	598995	735	_658932	658960
41139 4131	1666 3 9. 4112 1 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	74	265902 371536	265910 371564	741	_427792 _765307	427836 765319
41429	9395 299	9400 5	77	879894	879900	743 744 745 750	412155	412226
41461	4251 614	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	77	618151	618157 595295	745	_605323 519116	$605352 \\ 519202$
41666 41759	2404 595	2420 5	78 79	556864	556872	751	621161	621167
41896	4318 964	4343 5	80	449098	449108	752	454749	454793
42079 42360	7052 79 4762 604	$egin{array}{c c} 7060 & 5 \ 4781 & 5 \ \end{array}$	81 83	791461 293677	791500 293700	753 754	$_{250728}^{104823}$	164840 250748
42435	4201 354	4249 5	84	471901	471967	755	_28926 1	289275
42648	4112 2206 604	$_{2322} \mid \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \end{array}$	87 88	597472 154306	597485 154337	758 761	_195890 876467	195915 876484
42760 43061 43172	1869 61	1877 5	90	741024	741040	700	904779	294789
43172	9824 729	9838 5 2090 5	91	317549	317572 93317	763	_605942	605970 264000
432679 43460		1077 5	92 93 94 95	262905	262915	764	_610051	610052
43641	6489 - 410	6510 5	94	184341	184359	765	-281580	281589 38181
43740 44065		$egin{array}{c c} 1557 & 5 \ 9327 & 5 \ \end{array}$	96	252985 314313	253117 314342	764 765 770 774	_ 38142 _252688	252718
44148	9310 489	9328 5	97	640524		114		472549
44330- 44551-		$egin{array}{c c} 4070 & 5 \ 3528 & 6 \ \end{array}$	99 302 03	329341 726429	329350 726435	778 779	_763823 _ 2491	$\begin{array}{c} 763830 \\ 2521 \end{array}$
44660	7997 608	8010 6	03	313876	313895	780 781	613351	613359
44711	1253 II.	$egin{array}{c c} 1260 & 6 \ 6653 & 6 \ \end{array}$	808	456091 491646	456109 491662	781 782	_413346 201945	413366 301969
44934 45072		7629 6	003 008 109 113 114 117 120	97953	97966	786	_594216	594242
45219	$0418 ext{ } 190$	0434 6	14	563272	563278 548464	786 787	_126506	$126515 \\ 529126$
454 14 456 94 457 75 458 56 460 56 461 29 462 57	4603 94	$egin{array}{c c} 0699 & 6 \ 4672 & 6 \ \end{array}$	20	473128	473150	791 793	_357601	357748
4569	4477 94	770U U		020011	826650	795	_300304	300438
45775 458	9457 751 9079 9	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$122_{} \\ 125_{}$	521073	584280 521088	795	_730748 _373539	730778 374102
46056	8015 568	8024 6	326	371921	371954	795 795	301171	301199
46129	3290 293 0788 276	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	328 329	405042 525256	405045 525267	796 797	-217767 592672	217787 592697
200	7291 55	7417 6	29 30 31 34 35	832974	832995	798	572511	572539
46532	7153 327	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31	324119 550441	324157 559445	799	_305613 220766	305625 339780
46840 47092	6245 926	6347 6	35	623263	623317	801	388699	388707
47183	5371 838	$5385 \mid 65229 \mid 66666$	36	617577	617583 919597	802	_732072	732087 743285
47322 47493	9034 939	9090 6	42	809394	809400	805	_989630	989637
476 1X	1051 18	$\frac{1072}{0779}$ 6	339 342 342 344 346	576751	576770	795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 802 805 808 808	-846428	846447
47713 47959	9739 133 4831 594	$egin{array}{c c} 9778 & 6 \ 4845 & 6 \ \end{array}$	346	820067	181869 820083	811 812	_51898 4 _549765	319013 549773
48130	ยากล จอเ	6177 i E	547	649649	649650	814	_424638	424667
48216 48363	5159 160 4298 634	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	347 348	601651 393924	601659 393972	817 823		525161 924671
48525	9336 259	9390 6	49	767378	767400	824	_304947	304967
48759 48953		$egin{array}{c c} 4510 & 6 \ 8123 & 6 \ \end{array}$	349 353_ _	573001 994991	573014 294419	828 830		859318 169381
49077 49283	3320 77	3329 6	554 55	89001	89034	832	_624903	624930
49283	9165 839	$\begin{array}{c c} 9200 & 6 \\ 7550 & 6 \end{array}$	55 59	689375	689388 887116	834 835	_163278	163350 606197
49333 50057	5325 57	5409 6	360	95886	95963	838	_501031	501049
501 49	6649 420				359428	841	_896233	896239
50333 50487	1886 33 9465 87	$7918 \mid \epsilon \\ 9482 \mid \epsilon$	663 664 666 667 668 672 373	82961 7	32693 829650	847	_082230 _375020	582237 375031
506 9	4941 9	4953	66	558001	558038 1	848 853 854	-502183	502300
50861	8091 7266 61	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	567 868	773217 278067	773220 278099	854 855	_1980 19 851724	198055 851739
51380	2023 80	2024	<u> </u>	708879	708881	857	_586805	586824
51437 51563	6807 37	6840 6 0618 6	57 3 _ 875	.449395 33353	33490	858 860	_281189 277856	$\frac{281197}{277862}$
5179 52031	1706 29	1712 6	377	372204	372239	860	_158201	158250
52031	0241 31	0245 6	380 382	.736597	736605 812096	860	_579751	579800 786210
5212 52233	1857 33	$1913 \mid \epsilon$	384	610364	610415	860	_878091	878120
52736	0161 36	0172	386	454553	454561	860	_316051	316110

L. U. N	UMBERS	L. U. Num	BERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
86061549	91 615530	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	264481	178, 18	0-181, 183-187, 194, 196.
86261525 86361216	22 613236	1128269885	269898 271396	190-191,	194, 196.
985 98979	20 20210	1134278843	278859	803—743284. 812—549761-7 824—304946. 828—859307. 860—878071-0 867—219323.	64, 766-770.
86721933	31 219355 Bearing	1135288228	288241	824-304946.	
8672193 86856327 8702973 87327941 87464508	78 563429 32 29760	1135 288228 1141 299930 1142 303455 1144 311857	$299959 \\ 303470$	860—878071-0	90.
87327941	11 279422	1144311857	311870	867-219323 -	330, 335 - 336.
87464508 88259932	$\begin{array}{ccc} 35 & 645089 \\ 21 & 599344 \end{array}$	1145311460 1147312499	$311490 \\ 312527$	338-340, 873—279410.	349-351.
88413636	33 1 36376	1151 601471	601489	904290739.	
88537296	372984	1153604680	604703	1016—959912-9 1047—169698.	28.
886 7581 8902900	290018	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 605660 \\ 613662 \end{array}$	1141-299941.	
89166006	;6 660969			1141—299941. 1145—311471-4 1151—601478-4	75.
8952143()6 214460 17 197530	MISSING		1151601478-4	88.
899 19751 902 58650 904 29075 905 28578	586642	4428909-910.		V0	ID
90429073	36 290740 39 285816	27-451140.	005 970	1 501444	40E 401
90969864	17 698648	39—549261 - 293, 2 381-391,	289 - 518,	1—581444, 309894,	465, 481, 622684, 696-
91017719	5 177230	48336397-400.		698.	
91261157	$\begin{array}{ccc} 73 & 611602 \\ 22 & 603240 \end{array}$	0.61	81, 959,	3—55066, 4—428966	975
918 60322 919 71443 920 - 72418 924 - 57730 927 - 50347	36 714444	84—527701-779, 78 95—889155.	1	3—50066, 4—428966, 8—92851, 9—344257, 20—415214, 22—423518, 28—509105, 32—405062, 34—565503, 36—150583-5	••••
92072418	32 72418 3 31 57731 1	95889155.		9-344257.	242 250
92450347	79 503482	161—10615-10620.		22-423518.	240, 200.
93186211	7 862122	172-5055-5061.		28-509105.	
93428208	$\begin{array}{ccc} 99 & 282105 \\ 72 & 220708 \end{array}$	178379630. 19144001-44060		32—405062. 34—565503.	
9318021 93428209 93622067 93717309	4 173145	99—889193. 151—402941-964, 161—10615-10620, 172—5055-5061. 178—379630. 191—44001-44060, 225—986662-670. 239—352513. 241—690277. 207.20		36-150583-5	84.
93811329	97 113320 519690	239352513.		38-402622,	
94480158	31 512690 30 801534		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39—549228. 47—729728.	
938 1132 944 5126 945 8015 949 28025 953 5776 954 3130 965 72518 962 1152 963 7423 967 702	9 280300	328597254.		48336403.	587.
95357750	$\begin{array}{ccc} 06 & 577530 \\ 94 & 313122 \end{array}$	376-302764		58 643351, 356889.	356, 367. 891, 942.
95572518	39 725190	392—124865, 906-90	7, 911.	60—146145.	
96211527	70 115326 45 742349	403—112073. 455—944591.609	ï	62566301, 64541569	311.
967 7026	34 70293	489—538121.		83-384391.	
9677026 97260346	603472	535—258154, 171-17	7.	90-605011.	E41
97351624 975 40371	142343 34 70293 58 603472 41 516245 46 403730	572—265907.		104—447782.	851-860.
97351624 97540371 97644855 97875622	39 448547	660-95955.		116-379057.	
97875622 98675957	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 756231 \\ 72 & 759581 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 293 - 699466-468, \\ 328 - 597254, \\ 349 - 914020-021, \\ 376 - 302764, \\ 392 - 124865, 906-90, \\ 403 - 112073, \\ 455 - 944591-602, \\ 489 - 538121, \\ 535 - 258154, 171-1759 - 886431-440, \\ 572 - 265907, \\ 660 - 95955, \\ 762 - 294757-77, \\ 770 - 38143, 38147, \\ 38133, 38154, 38156, \\ \end{array}$, 38151,	$\begin{array}{c} 350889, \\ 60-146145, \\ 62-566301, \\ 64-541563, \\ 83-384391, \\ 90-605011, \\ 99-467455, \\ 104-447782, \\ 116-379057, \\ 119-359687, \\ 124-562807, \\ 125-499726, \\ 852, 928,$	949
991 61095	51 610963	38153 - 38156, 38160 - 38161,	38158,	125—499726,	744, 760, 839,
99429426 99726536 99830362	39 294284	38160 - 38161, 38168.	38166,	852, 928	744, 760, 839,
99730362	56 265369 25 303628	789301947 949	951-953,	142-456860.	
100294132	20 941400	956, 959-960,	962-963,	149—923586.	999 978 940
100430304 100577154	15 303047 11 771571	965-968. $795-730759$. $761-769$	2. 373540-	183—118626.	338, 810, 940.
100816368	39 163699	795—730759, 761-769 541, 544-546,	548-550,	185-279877.	00=
101141519 101241674	96 415202 40 416745	553-555, 557-5 567, 569-584, 592, 594, 596-	587 590.	188—54921-54 191—43988. 4	.925. 4120. 44141.
101541958	30 419537	592, 594, 596-	597, 60 0 -	202-458962.	,
101695989	90 959929 79 241494	612, 614, 626, 636, 640, 642, 649-650, 652-6	629-633,	218—160048. 224—434528.	
102312703	38 127050	649-650, 652-6	553, 655-	225—986676. 238—247241,	
102430227	75 302297	656, 662-669,	674-676,	238—247241, 242—546862.	245, 255, 267.
1025 30449	51 578264 99 304500	695. 697-698.	700. 706-	246-67748.	
102815847	74 158488	649-650, 652-6 656, 662-669, 678-685, 687-6 695, 697-698, 707, 709-713, 719, 722-733, 745, 747-752, 758, 762-765.	715, 717-	246—67748. 263—276262-2 274—609579, 278—497649. 309—188989. 321—22281	65.
102929139 1031 46686	93 291400 33 466971	745, 747-752	755, 757-	278—497649.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
103315482	28 154840	758, 762-765,	768-770,	309—188989.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	58 607181 58 583830	758, 762-765, 772-779, 782, 788, 790, 792, 806, 820, 824, 830, 832, 834,	794-802	329-493680	
103960676	66 606778	806, 820, 824,	826, 828-	334312875,	880.
104529955	5 1 2 99556	830, 832, 834,	839, 845-	348—501785. 352—318488.	
104716969 105445212	$\begin{array}{ccc} 04 & 169711 \\ 25 & 452128 \end{array}$	830, 832, 834, 859, 861-864, 875-882, 884-8 894, 897, 899, 909-912, 914-9 916, 939, 941, 956, 961-963, 976, 989, 941,	891. 893-	353—858705,	744, 754.
105533009	94 330108 P	894, 897, 899,	901-906,	353—858705, 378—182387. 391—144331, 400—489682, 405—288460.	240 240 250
105745641 105845671	L4 456439	909-912, 914-9 919, 921, 924-	917, 917, 928, 931-	391—144331, 400—489682.	340, 349-330 . 687
106073241	l5 732418	936, 939, 941,	944-953,	405-288460.	400
106271547	(1 710480	956, 961-963, 976-988, 991-99	966, 974, 7 274001	411—391666, 431—729824-8	699. 25
108360916 108643597	71 490091	006, 011-016.	018, 020-	437401493.	
108770982	6 709832	021, 023, 044, 057, 061, 064,	050, 052,	443—304067. 450—727622.	
109129116	35 291198 35 714348				173, 192.
1086 4337 1087 70982 1091 29116 1095 71433 1097 71506 1097 60045	715050	307, 310-312,	317-326,	468-409886.	054
109760045	600551	333-338, 342, 357 361-369	346-351, 368 372	474—939037, 482—165166	074. 173
110172238	18 717925 37 722396 15 722919	374-378, 380-3	84, 386-	513-802023.	
10970004; 109871791 110172238 11087291	5 722919	390, 394, 399-	400, 402-	527—360172.	
110672558	30 725541 I	091, 300301-3 307, 310-312, 333-338, 342, 357, 361-362, 374-378, 380-3 390, 394, 399- 405, 407, 410, 418, 420, 421, 427, 429-430, 301172, 174-1	423, 426-	463-327163, 468-409886. 474-939037, 482-165166, 513-802023, 527-360172, 532-852708, 561-62609, 568-615813,	
110872595	59 72 5962	427, 429-430,	133, 437,		
112274039	95 74040 4	301172, 174-1	15, 177.	569—886383,	5 5 0.

L. U. NUMBERS 579—556864. 868. 581—791471. 608—456106. 609—491656-660. 620—371921. 929. 630—832987. 646—820068, 071-072, 077- 079. 653—294392, 399. 654—89005, 89027. 660—95888, 899, 918. 675—33360. 702—464463, 562, 580, 640. 704—861051. 711—153590. 716—539913. 732—465914. 763—605948.	L. U. NUMBERS 902—586509, 522, 549, 579, 938—220687-690, 696-697, 938—113299, 953—577507-508, 954—2313108, 994—294274, 1055—330080, 1058—456711, 1097—600468, 526-530, 1135—288229, 1147—312479, 1154—605655-660, PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED 20—415018-020, 67—516941-942,	L. U. Numbers 560—500311-316. 568—790530, 539-540, 547- 550, 576-580, 608-610. 626—557993-994. 636—615573-575. 667—773210-215. 690—721134-135. 771—542311-318. 778—763796. 795—373531-532, 535. 823—924619. 867—219261, 263-264, 266- 268, 270, 272, 275-276. 279-280, 283-284, 286, 288, 291-292, 294, 298- 299, 302-303, 305-306, 309, 311, 313, 316-317, 321.
774—472537. 782—301964. 793—357611, 637, 641, 693. 802—732085. 803—743263, 283. 811—319009. 841—896237. 860—158112, 786201 - 202, 878098. 101-103, 110, 116-117, 120. 868—563394. 870—29755, 29758.	$\begin{array}{c} 150 - 8452 \cdot 8455. \\ 192 - 25196 \cdot 25197. \\ 227 - 199771 \cdot 780. \\ 236 - 277602. \\ 241 - 620268. \\ 293 - 699456 \cdot 458. \\ 325 - 762771 \cdot 780. \\ 329 - 493680. \\ 340 - 934605 \cdot 617. \\ 493 - 337526 \cdot 528. \\ 535 - 258141. \\ 536 - 28955. \end{array}$	1028—158471. 1039—606761. 1147—312475, 477-480, 484-485. BLANK 60—146165. 184—295218-220. 581—791494-500. 778—763796, 829-830.

"EXTRACT FROM THE RECORD OF HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE COM-MITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Washington, Monday Morning, April 17, 1922

The Chairman (Senator Cummins): I suppose those who framed the law never dreamed that when the Government undertook to fix wages that the wages of any man who was required to work would be less than would be necessary to support him and his family in reasonable comfort.

Mr. Lauck: No, sir, that is our contention. Of course, we cannot conceive anything else, and it is an actual fact now, Mr. Chairman, beyond any possibility of contradiction, that the lowest paid men cannot live on the wages that the railroads are paying. It is heartrending to hear the testimony of these employees, and then when you get into the highest paid employees, about which the railroads have made these gross statements, you find they are receiving a minimum wage, and nothing for skill and experience. And another consideration that is important there, Mr. Chairman, is this: That if the Labor Board does not take the view that the just and reasonable wage shall be adequate for the lowest paid worker to maintain himself and his family in comfortof course, it is inconceivable that they should not take that view, but they have not passed on it-if they do not take that view, then they are only a register of the supply and demand of labor and violate the whole fundamental principle of the Transportation Act. I was going to bring that out later.

Senator LaFollette: In applying the rule of "just and reasonable" in wages, as laid down in the Transportation Act, Congress adopted the same phraseology as it did in dealing with rates?

Mr. Lauck: Yes, sir.

Senator LaFollette: And commodities?

Mr. Lauck: Yes, sir.

Senator LaFollette: And omits all regard to the human element?

Mr. Lauck: Yes; there are absolutely no human standards set forth specifically. I think really the intent of Congress—

The Chairman (Senator Cummins—interposing): I think the words "just and reasonable" do embrace that.

Mr. Lauck: I think it would imply that, but the railroads interpret that to mean comparative with other industries, and bring forth the argument that the railroads should not have more highly paid clerks and employees. Of course the answer to that is that this is a semi-public body of workers, and they must consider standards that in the restrictions of other industries would not be considered.

The Chairman: My view of it is that here are two men, and one man may agree to work for the other at any wage that he would be willing to accept, whether it is just and reasonable or not, but when organized society comes to fixing the wage, it is no more right to fix a wage below the point of living and comfortable living than it is to fix a return on capital below a reasonable point.

Mr. Lauck: That is our contention exactly, Mr. Chairman.

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(1) Lineman.(i) Insidemen.(m) Mixed.

(t) Trimmers. (c) Craneman. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (f) Fixture Hangers.(mt.) Maintenance.(s) Shopmen.

(p) Powerhouse men. (t.o.) Telephone. (r.r.) Bailroad Men. (b.o.) Bridge Operators. (p.o.) Picture Operators.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. S	EC. ANI	D ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AN	D ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 1 (i) 2 (i) 3 (m) 4 (i) 5 (i) 6 (i) 7 (i) 8	St. Louis, Mo	Walt O'Sh Ed. O'Kee Geo. W. W. Graha Monte Get Jas. McKi D. A. Mc C. A. Br	nea, 4848 efe, 3000 Whitford m, 208 8 tz, 607 E night, 20 ore, 21 8 emer, 14	a Labadie Ave. Easton Ave , 130 E. 16th S. Cortez St. Bigelow Blvd. O Guerrero St. Sanford St. 67 Chester St	J. J. Hartman, 4 Dan Knoll, 3000 W. A. Hogan, 13 R. L. Hottinger, J. F. Manley, M J. H. Clover, 200 J. A. Beauchem C. E. Arnold, 16 Ave.	1318 N. 21st St Easton Ave 10 E. 16th St 17617 Poplar St Geah Bldg 10 Guerrero St 11, 21 Sanford 11 W. Woodland	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 3d Wed. 3000 Easton Ave.; Fri. Labor Temple; Every Tues. 715 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed. 607 Bigelow Rd.; Every Fri. Building Trades Temple; Every Wed. 19 Sanford St.; Every Mon. Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(1) 9 (m) 10 (1) 11 (m) 12 (m) 13	Boston, Mass	Marjorie Harry Sla R. F. Kni A. Huber, H. L. Hu	Willis, 1 ter, 5 S. ttle, 144 , Labor tt, Box Boyne, F	Sangamon St. Sangamon St. N. Main St. Institute 70 30x 278, What-	Helen Fleming, Brookline, Mas L. M. Fee, 5 S. R. E. Forsythe, Chas. Phalen, 936 Ed. Carlson, Box Busseil Pope, 54	72 Harvard St., S. Sangamon St., 317 Elm St., E. 19th St., T. 70, Hudson St.,	3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon. 5 S. Sangamon St.; Every Fri. Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Institute; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 14	minutes and the	Lon, A.	J. 100 C		Y 117 34-01	014- 713-	Union Labor Temple; 1st Frl. 553 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues. 315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun. 274 E. High St.; Every Thurs. Labor Temple: Thurs.
(m) 19	New York, N. Y.	A. Meinn	18, 47 S. 187 583	5th Ave As-	P L Reeves	21 Granite St.	Central Opera House: 1st 2d 5th Fel
							McDermott Hall; Fri. Labor Temple; Tues. '75 W. 7th St.; Ist, 3d Thurs. A. O. U. W. Hall; Ist, 3d Tues. 624½ Main St.; Ist, 3d Wed.
(i) 26 (1) 27 (i) 28 (1) 29 (1) 30 (m) 31 (m) 32	Washington, D. C Baltimore, Md Baltimore, Md Trenton, N. J Erie, Pa Duluth, Minn Lima, Ohio	Wm. F. K Bldg., 1 J. Shipley F. J. Mee Jack Sulli G. A. Hol Geo. C. S D. M. L	telly, Roo 0th and , 535 E. der, 20 I van, 128 ders, 291 Stock, 41 Jonehoo,	m 60, Hutchins D Sts. N. W. 23d St. N. East Ave. Burton Ave. 5 Pine Ave. 11 W. Wabash 957 Elizabeth	B. A. O'Leary, R. Bldg., 10th and J. Everett, 304 C. T. J. Fagan, 122: Fred Rose, 20 Pa Jas. U. Pusey, 1 Wm. Murnian, 91 S. M. Leidy, 558	oom 60. Hutchins 1 D Sts., N. W. ole Ave2 2 St. Paul St rkinson Ave 46 E. 12th St 5 E. 4th St Hazel Ave	624½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Room 60, Hutchins Bldg.; Every Thurs. Hendricks Hall; Mon. 1222 St. Paul St.; Frl. Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs. C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. 210½ S. Main St.; Mon. S. N. Mill St.; Every Fri. Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)33	New Castle, Pa	H. P. Cal	lahan, 70)1 Chestnut St.	J. P. Merrilees, Ave.	716 Wilmington	S N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(i) 34 (i) 35	Hartford, Conn.	Wm. Burn	cramer,	104 Asylum St.	Ave., Apt. No. Chas. H. Hall,	9. 104 Asylum St	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs. 104 Asylum St.; Every Fri. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. [Eagles' Hall. 1st. 3rd Thurs.
(II) 37 (w) 38	New Britain, Conn Cleveland, Ohio	Temple. Louis Alle E. J. Ca	rrigan, 1 en, Box van. 218	495 2 E. 9th St.	Thos. F. Stanton	, 61 Garden St. 82 E. 9th St.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(1) 39 (i) 41 (1) 42 (i) 43 (1) 44 (1) 45	Cleveland, Ohio	Brownin Jos. Lyncl Wm. E. M. R. Brigha Dan Weld F. Miller, John Alli	g Bldg. h, 1708 Iary, 180 m, 1225 ch, Box 1192 E. son, 85	Wiley Ave Grape St Miller St 416 Main St Central Ave.	Browning Bldg H. J. Sutherland, G. C. King, 460 G W. T. Gardiner J. B. Young, Bo W. Buckmaster, 3 James R. Daviso	2182 E. 9th St. Olympic Ave, 1025 Mohawl x 331	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs. 2182 E. 9th St.; Every Tues. 2182 E. 9th St., 3d Floor; Every Thurs. 270 Broadway; Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Frl. 149 James St.; Frl. Fraternal Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues, 48 W. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(i) 46 (1) 47 (i) 48	Seattle, Wash. Sioux City, Ia. Portland, Ore.	R. C. Abi Harry Too Frank Gr change	bott, 317 bey, Box een, 319	Labor Temple 102 Lumber Ex-	Frank Tustin, Rn H. L. Rudy, Bor J. D. M. Crockw Exchange Bldg	n. 317 Lab. Tem. 1 102 rell, 319 Lumber	Labor Temple; Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(i) 52 (1) 53	Newark, N. J Kansas City, Mo	Albert Be Chas. O.	ns, 611 7 ll, 3 W. Cotton,	Park St 1628 Belleview	Edw. A. Schroede Jos. Cloughley, S Kansas City, I	or, 262 Wash, St. 123 Orville Ave. Cans.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues. Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(1) 55 (1) 56 (1) 56 (m) 57 (1) 58 (w) 59 (1) 62 (m) 63 (w) 64 (1) 65 (m) 66 (m) 67 (1) 68 (1) 69 (1) 72	Des Moines, Ia	G. Cook, i. N. Aurant C. Cannor Clyde Hoo Max Nied E. Hugher F. M. Sch Bert Wals E. C. Mc Warren H Jack Flat J. L. Wa John McG F. S. Cox	3300 2d ; 1605 ; 1, 1426 ; 1, 1426 ; 1, 1426 ; 1, 150 E ; 150	St. Sassafras St	Ohio. Lower Ohio.	2 Walker St	21½ N. Front St.; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Frl. 17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple: Every Thurs. 55 Adelaide St.; Tues. Labor Temple, Every Mon. Trade Council Hall; Every Wed. 223 W. Federal St.; 1st. 3d Thurs. S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Resh Hall; Tues. L. O. O. M. Hall; Every Fri. Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m. Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. 412 Club Bids.; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Mon. 34½ E. Rich St.; Every Mon. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND ADI	DRESS	FIN.	SEC. AND	ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
	1	· Ave.			В. Н.	Harrison,		Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.
(i) 76 (cs) 78	Tacoma, Wash	L. J. Larson, W. R. Lennox	P. O. Box	x 1261	Roy Hur Leo A.	St. nt, 210 St. Conners. 1	Helen Ave	Central Labor Hall; Every Thurs,
	Syracuse, N. Y Norfolk, Va	1						Myers Hall; Fri. I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed. 225 Washington Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1) 00	Dantas Obla	I W Howell	199 \$441100	ntow Avo	Daht De	200 1	7 Danca 4	Table Washington
(i) 83 (m) 84 (s) 85 (w) 86 (cs) 87	Los Angeles, Calif. Atlanta, Ga. Schenectady, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. Newark, Ohio	C. J. Geisbush J. L. Carver, Fred E. Sch J. Downs, 43 Fred D. Hayn	, 540 Mapl Box 669 uldt, 405 Dove St. es, 45 N.	Pleasant Arch St.	Geo. W. S. C. Ma C. V. F A. L. K J. L. Lo	Nelson, 5 ann, Box 6 latto, 32 nauf, 34 V evensperger	Onio. Maple Ave. 69 Front St. Vilmington St. 237 N. 11th	Labor Temple; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Wed. 112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs. 258 State St.; 3d Fri. Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed. Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Thes
(m)88 (m)89	Chillicothe, Ohio Crawfordsville, Ind.	Cliff Mortimer	, 443 West	ern Ave.	C. B. Ma W. V. S	addox, 98 M Symmes, Bo	faple x 82	Tues. Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg, Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs. 215 Masquy St.; 1st 3d Tues.
(2,00	Trow March, Commen	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Haven.	., 0	.80 = 10., 110.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)95 (m)96 (1)97 (i)98	Joplin, Mo. Worcester, Mass. Waco, Tex. Philadelphia, Pa.	N. Graham, 7 N. M. Fillow, L. O. Niles, J. S. Meade,	13 Moffett 7 Chadwic Box 1128 1807 Spring	Ave k St Garden	W. E. F. Jas. Ricc F. F. G W. S. Garden	Hough, 222 o, 94 Ham ray, P.O. Godshall, i St.	2 Connor Ave. liton St Box 1128 1807 Spring	Taylor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. 1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(1) 199 (1) 100 (1) 101	Providence, R. I Fresno, Calif Cincinnati, Ohio	O. D. Fincher Ben Lloyd, 23 Norwood, O	, 1917 Tou 19 Highlar	lumme	Jas. B. L C. R. Ru W. W.	Kennedy, 1 18sell, 217 King, 3404	16 Orange St. Thesta St Bishop St	72 Weybosset; Every Mon. 1917 Toulumme; 1st. 3d Tues. 1313 Vino St; Wed. 359 Van Houten St.; Every Thurs.
(i) 102	Paterson, N. J	Robt. Sigler,	401 Ellison	St	C. Camp	pbell, Box	41, Clifton,	359 Van Houten St.; Every Thurs.
								987 Washington St.; Every Wed,
(m) 105 (m) 106 (m) 107 (m) 108 (1) 109	Hamilton, Ont., C Jamestown, N. Y Grand Rapids, Mich. Tampa, Fla Rock Island, Ill	Malden, Mr E. Osier, 98 Paul B. Deuel Ellis Cribbs, J. B. Ellis, E. N. Rizner Moline, Ill.	Catherine l, 8 Sumner Y. M. C. Box 662 c, 2126 5t	St., S. r Pl A	St., Ca S. Mitch F. J. K F. J. Eng R. Brack A. Asplu	ambridge, 1 lell, 75 Al ruger, 869 glish, 853 l r, Box 662 nd, 807 29	A woodshidge Aass. berta Ave Spring St Dayton St th St	Paine Men Bldg.; Thurs. Orange Hall; Fri. Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon. Trades and Labor Hall; Every Tues. Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri. 21st and 3d Ave.; 4th Mon.
(1) 111 (1) 112 (m) 113 (m) 114	Denver, Colo. Louisville, Ky. Colo. Springs, Colo. Fort Dodge, Ia.	L. P. Kelly, I Bldg. Chas. Groves, L. Varvle, 222 E. E. Norman W. Sanford, 7	2921 Valle W. Breck , 720 S. I 16 6th Av	e., N.	Iron B B. E. S John F. F. C. Bu W. S. S	oldg. utton, 811 Chope, 916 urford, 514 anford, 716	So. CoronaE. Oak StS. Weber	75 W. 7th St.; 1st, 3d Mon. 1737 Champa; Every Thurs. Carl Marx Hall; Mon. Rm. 11, Woolworth Bidg.; Every Frl. Labor Temple; 1st 3d Tues. Musicians' Club; Every Tues.
(m) 117 (m) 119 (m) 120 (m) 121	Elgin, Ill. Temple, Tex. London, Ont., C Augusta, Ga.	J. Costello, 72 A. C. Hormuti A. Bryce, 316 J. T. Woodw Ave.	3 Cedar Av 1, Temple I Grey St ard, 2238	Elec. Co. Central	R. W. F H. S. N L. G. Sn F. A. Sc	Pinkerton, ewland, 50 nith, 807 N hueler, 323	Box 135 6 S. 11th fartland St Walker St	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Over Busy Bee; Sun. Morning. Richmond St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 122 (m) 123 (i) 124 (rr) 125 (rr) 126 (m) 127 (m) 129 (i) 130 (m) 131	Great Falls, Mont Wilmington, N. C Kansas City, Mo Portland, Oreg Manchester, N. Y Kenosha, Wis Elyria, Ohio New Orleans, La Kalamazoo, Mich	Earl Buker, F. R. W. Hodes, H. Taylor, 19 M. DeCarr, 40 Arthur Penny, Ray Thornton, Gaylord Tuckee T. E. Todd, 8 O. Brown, 20	Eureka Ele 33 Prospect 38 Labor T 75 State S 432 Florer 1, 14 Oberli 24 Union	t Ave emple St nce St st St	D. Gogga J. W. Ch G. W. S W. E. B Howard Thos. O' L. J. Fa H. M. M W. G. 1	ans, Box 33 nadwick, En dade, 2923 sates, 408 Sprague, 16 Connor, 10 nrmer, 111 fuller, 822 Pountain,	35	Lyceum Hall; Every Tues. I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri. Labor Temple; Every Tues. E. Pine and Grand Ave.; Every Fri. Bairds Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. 822 Union St; Every Fri. Metal Trades Hall; Mon.
(m) 132 (i) 133 (i) 134 (m) 135 (m) 136 (m) 137 (m) 139 (i) 140 (i) 141 (to) 142	Clifton, Ariz. Middletown, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. La Crosse, Wis. Birmingham, Ala. Albany, N. Y. Schenectady, N. Y. Wheeling, W. Va. Boston, Mass.	G. E. Dichten: J. Heinig, 38 Robt. Brooks, M. C. Dokken, W. R. Lee, B Leon Ireland, Paul Holloran- H. A. Boink, C. H. Armstro John Hessien	miller Wallkill A 5425 S. 3 430 Liber ox 205 606 3rd St 620 Smit ng, 4865 E Room	ve	S. A. Be T. E. He Syl. Will Theo. St C. M. B Frank R. Emil Mod Chas. Di E. Hage Wm. Gi	eck, Box 3 odge, 10 W liams, 150 rauss, 526 aker, Box afferty, 254 derpah, 369 lekson, R. m, 648 M lacken, R	64 atkins Ave 7 Ogden Ave. N. 9th St 205 Morton Ave. F. D. No. 7 arket St com 18, 28	Metal Trades Hall: Mon. Town Hall: 1st Tues. Gunther Bldg.: 1st Thurs. Union Park Temple; Every Thurs. 427 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues. United Temple: Tues. 130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues. Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. 258 Sta'o St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Room 18, 28 School St.; Fri. 221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Stein Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. 122 Masonic Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(j) 143 (i) 146 (to) 147	Harrisburg, Pa Decatur, Ill Chicago, Ill	H. J. Hunter, Geo. Kossieck, Mack L. H.	134 Indiar Box 431 Larsen,	na St	Ira Davis Chas. J. Jas. McA	s, 1272 Sta Winter, I Andrews, 1	ite St 30x 431 75 W. Wash.	221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Stein Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. 412 Masonic Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 148	Washington, D. C	E. H. Pickel,	406 1st St.	., s. e.	John M Rd., N	anahan, S . W.	15 Columbia	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 150 (l) 151 (rr) 152 (i) 153 (l) 154 (l) 155 (l) 156 (m) 157 (m) 158	Waukegan, Ill	F. Wilcox, 1 Lake Forest, J. Hansen, 24 J. V. Steinberr Roy Shoemaker Wm. Thompson T. Dare	9 Deerpati Ill. Ramsel St ger, Box 134. , 621 E. 12 ox 251	h Ave.,	W. F. Ave., I H. S. W John Wa Harry An R. C. H R. R. M Chas. Fu Lester B. Jas. Gerl	Vetter, 40 Highland F Yalker, 123; and, Box semphill, 41 Hillion, 24 Hikhouser, 1 Howell, 1 Howell, 1 Howell, 1 Howell, 12 Howell, 13 Howell, 14 Howell, 15 Howell, 16 Howell, 16 Howell, 17 Howell, 18 Howell, 1	11 McDaniels ark, Ill. 5 12th Ave 715	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs. I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri. 315 S. Michigan: Thurs. Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpeners' Hall: Tues. Musicians' Hall; Wed. E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon. 213 N. Wash.: 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
	, ******	2 residen			1108	,, **	***************************************	many may may many

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. S	SEC. AN	ID AI	DRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)161	Greenfield, Mass	Jos. Swatora, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass.	w. D. C	lark, 41	Russ	ell St	Commonwealth Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 162	Kansas City, Mo	L. S. Violet, 4512 Eaton Ave	F. S. El Station.	ldred, B	UX 6	, Gateway	813 Walnut St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Harold V. Deubler, 35 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa.	Brice Mc	Millan, ingston,	88 S. P. O.	Bennett Dorance-	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Thurs.
(i) 164	Jersey City, N. J	Frank X. Belauger, 1089 Summit Ave.	Maxwell I	Bublitz, 1	1416 S	mith Ave.,	583 Summit Ave.; FrL
(c) 165 (l) 168 (l) 169 (m) 172 (m) 173 (m) 175 (m) 176 (m) 177 (l) 178	Superior, Wis. Lincoln, Nebr. Fresno, Callf. Newark, Ohio Ottumwa, Ia. Chattanoga, Tenn. Jollet, Ill. Jacksonville, Fla. Canton, Ohio	Ave. Wm. Tuttle, 1405 Cunnnings Ave. B. L. Rigger, Labor Temple. Walter Egil. Box 64, Route C.— Chester Whinnery, 24 Shields St. J. E. Cherry, 521 Kruger St.— J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St.— R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.— A. V. Allison, 15 E. Church St. J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl., N. W.	J. P. Eve W. M. F S. C. Als L. C. Sti C. K. Ge R. G. We E. C. Va Jas. Stro	nessy, 20 ans, Lab riend, 21 sdorf, 11 les, Box annoe, 24 orley, 10 alentine, w, 1725	or Te 966 13 5 Asi 158_ 09 Un 4 Cap 621 1	imple_limois Ave. limois Ave. limois Ave. limois Ave. Main Ave. Main St. St., S. W.	Mouse Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. 1917 Tuolumne; 2d, 4th Tues. 1918 Tuolumne; 2d, 4th Tues. 194 N, 3d St.; 1st 3d, Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Central Labor Hall; Every Tues. Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; Wed. Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 179 (m) 180 (1) 181 (bo) 182	Norristown, Pa Vallejo, Calif Utica, N. Y Chicago, Ill	E. L. Whitman, 704 Stambridge R. F. Maguire, 209 Ky. St. Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd. A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillock Ave.	Jas. Decl E. C. Re W. R. G Geo. Mcl	ker, Asto ed, Box Jardiner, Laughlin,	or St. 251 708 , 412	Varick St. 9 N. Her-	Norristown Trust Bldg.; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple; Every Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. 19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th FrL
(i) 183	Lexington, Ky.	E. H. Ulmstead, 266 College View Ave.	H. O. Sh	reeves. 1	173 S 488 N	. Broad St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 2d Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.	Ray Richardson, 189 N. Hender- son St.	W. S. M	cCann.	Box 2	267	Fraternal Hall: 1st. 3d Tues.
(bo) 195 (1) 196 (i) 197	Milwaukee, Wis	son St. Frank Lawrence, Box 32 S. Robertson, 70 Evans St. T. A. Corby, 141 Meet St. O. Almvig, Labor Temple. Jas. Trainor, 51 Downes Ave. Wm. Hinkle, 605 N. Walnut St. L. T. Rogers, Box 740 Jos. B. Velt, 479 14th Ave. S. Sassali, 787 N. 1st St. Maurice Kalohar, 1521 S. Main Frank Jameson, 109 F. Ave. W. Wm. Cassidy, Davidson Blk. Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St. Wm. C. Crane, 57 Mt. Vernon St., Braintree, Mass.	Louis Br	andes, 4 ortune, 9 ed, 620	05 A 916 E S. Cl	bion St lm St nton	K. of P. Hali; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: Every Mon. 21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Majestic Bidg.; Mon. Night. 300 4th St.; 2d Wed. 8 p. m. Central Labor Hall; Every Fri. 208 W. Front St.; 2d, 4th Wed. (1cor. Market and 1st Ave.; Mon. [1. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri. Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; Tues.
(m) 206 (n) 207 (m) 209	Jackson, Mich Stockton, Calif Logansport, Ind	O. Bond, 2021 Locust St. J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.— C. Williams, Box 141 P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland	Ed. New E. Widen Frank K H. Whip	nan, 537 inne, Bo ple, 821	S. P ox 14 W.	ark Ave, 1 Melbourne	Swedish Auditorium; 1st, 3d Sat, Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs, Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Frl, Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Frl,
(1) 910	Atlantic City N J.	Chas Swann Clayton Cottage	D C B	tach An	nt 19	Majestic	1690 Atlantic Are . Tues
(i) 211 (i) 212	Atlantic City, N. J Cincinnati, Ohio	N. Carolina Ave. Wm. Brown, 1620 Atlantic Ave. W. B. Slater, 2540 Lidell St.	J. P. Sec Arthur I Ave.	St. Jame ott, 1020 Liebenroo	Arcti	e Ave 519 Dana	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon. 12th and Walnut; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 213	Vancouver, B. C	J. E. Dubberley, 1812 Broadway,	E. H. Mo	orrison, I	148 C	ordova St.,	———; Mon.
(rr) 214 (i) 215	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave.,	J. A. Cru Chas. Sn	ilse, 642 nith, 74	N. T. Dela	roy St field St	4142 Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 217 (m) 218 (m) 219 (i) 220	Trenton, N. J Sharon, Pa Ottawa, Ill Akron, Ohio	Arlington, N. Y. J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St A. Billig, R. R. 57, Box 204 J. W. Mercer, 117 Center St Jos. M. Shepherd, 5 E. Buchtel Ave.	L. Lewall Geo. Kea Gus Krau S. P. Mo	len, 134 tley, 475 ise, 402 irgan, 5	Lynw Har E. G E. B	ood Ave rison St lover St uchtel Ave.	Broad and Front; 1st, 3d Frl. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Frl. Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs, 5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
(1) 221 (m) 222	Beaumont, Tex. Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.	F. J. McComb, Box 342	F. H. Lin F. J. McC	idsey, Bo Comb, Bo	ox 524 ox 342		Moore Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(i) 223	Brockton, Mass	R. L. Windsor, 192 Warren Ave.	A. B. Sp Bridgew	oencer, C vater, M	Crescei ass.	it St., W.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
	ł	Wm. Hemmings, 710 Brock Ave.	Fairhav	en, Mas	S.	i	
		O. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid					Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon., N. London; 3d, Mon., Norwich, 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 228 (m) 229	York, Pa.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981 Eugene Hang H. W. Deardorff, 933 W. College Ave.	Roger Ra Geo. Sma	gland II, 21 E	Pri	icess St	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
		F. Shapland, 828 Broughton St. S. J. Lanning, Box 557, Wm. Reardon, S. Kaukauna, Wis.					
(1) 233	Newark, N. J	0- T 010 E Est 04	Ave.	terriger,	336	Springneid	262 Wash, St.; Wed,
(1) 236	Streator, III.	ington St	Ed Soens,	, 314 W.	. Gra	nt St	
(i) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	A. C. Vair, Box 325, La Salle. N. Y. A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood	C. A. W	eber, 72	3 Au	gustus Pl.	Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri,
(1) 238	Asheville, N. C	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W.	Е. В. М	ırdock, 1	Box 2	1, W	Elks' Club Bldg.; 1st, last Mon.
		I. I. Gottschall, 401 Park Ave					
(m) 240 (i) 241 (1) 243 (1) 245	Muscatine. Iowa	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front Joseph Lockwood, 392 Hancock St. L. L. McWatty, 127 Abercorn Louis Schertinger, 826 Broadway	Max Olde Claud J. B. Fowle Oliver My	enburg, 1 Larue, 1 r, 127 yers, Lal	118 V 117 Pr Aberco bor 7	7. 8th St. cospect St. orn cemple	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. DeKalb Hall; Fri. Moose Temple; Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 246	Steubenvile, Ohio	E. V. Anderson, P.O. Box 700	J. Leseman, P. O. Box 700	4th and Market; Mon.
(s) 247-b	Schenectady, N. Y	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
	•	H. Shake, 235 N. 9th St	Wm. White, Box 577	
(m) 251 (i) 252 (m) 254 (m) 255	Pine Bluff, Ark Ann Arbor, Mich Schenectady, N. Y Ashland, Wis	M. T. Northup, 6 Forest Rd S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Sanborn	 J. L. Boynton, 1221 E. 2nd Ave. J. T. Haines, 518 N. 5th Ave. J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattle St. C. F. Manley, 706 W. Front St. 	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
		Ave. Henry Frye, 21 East St Wilfred Wilde, 37 Broadway, Paw- tucket.		
(i) 259 (rr) 260	Salem, Mass Baltimore, Md	P. J. Dean, Box 251 C. Fillie, 5108 Grove Ave, Govanstown.	Roy Canney, Box 251 Wm. Wilkerson, Halethorpe, Md.	53 Washington St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
		H. Jeffery, Albertus St., Clar-		
(m) 262 (1) 263 (m) 265 (e) 266 (c) 267 (m) 268 (i) 269 (m) 271	Plainfield, N. J Dubuque, Iowa Lincoln, Nebr Sedalia, Mo Schenectady, N. Y Newport, R. I Trenton, N. J Wichita, Kans	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview AveH. F. Pfeffer, 1313 Lincoln Ave.R. H. Cruse, 2314 Randolph St. Harry Inch. 1301 S. Ohio StA. V. Gould, 521 Chrisler Ave. H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner StB. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence	Russell Hann, 115 Johnston Ave. Leo Gregory, 577 W. Locust St. Oscar Schon, Labor Temple C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St J. W. Cain, Route No. 6 F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St Jos. Powers, 126 N. Willow A. R. Hansen, Box 458	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 272 (m) 273 (rr) 274 (i) 275 (m) 276 (l) 277 (m) 278 (m) 281 (m) 282 (c) 283	Sherman, Tex	Ray Miller Olaf Carlsen, 225 Maple Ave R. R. Smith, 142 N. Harris Ave. W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio Loren Read, 322 Milton Ave John McGeever, 5415 S. May St. R. E. Swan, Labor Temple.	E. Crump. Care Elec. Sup. Co E. N. Hicks, 425 11th Ave Robt. Marshall, 2483 Summit St. H. Dammingo, 43 Jiroch St C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave H. Vermillion, 1025 Chaplin St. Thos. G. Martin, Box 496 Orville Garrett, 2645 Main Robt. Ryan, 5746 S. Peorla St Geo. Wagere, 1110 Rapileigh Way.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Tri City Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. 1994; S. High St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs. 106 Grand; 1st Mon. Labor Temple; Tues. 5445 S. Ashland Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; Wed. Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
		H. A. Moyer, 622 Longfellow St. D. W. Eaton, 903 Jennway C. E. Gardner, Box 525 Pete Tangent, 225 S. 5th St E. Swaine, 43 Lathrop St., W.		Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs. Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. 225 5th St., S.; 2d, 4th Mon.
294 (1) 295 (m) 296 (m) 298 (m) 299 (1) 300 (m) 301 (m) 302 (m) 303	Hibbing, Minn Little Rock, Ark Berlin, N. H Michigan City, Ind Camden, N. J Auburn, N. Y Texarkana, Texas Martinez. Calif St. Catherines, Ont.,	Springfield, Mass. L. H. Mahood, Gen. Del. A. Wright, 5 Arcade Bldg. John Hayward, 119 Maunering Frank Lute, 1122½ Pine St. J. M. Barrette, 6 Lake Ave G. H. Armstrong, Box 574 1. T. Johnson, 10 Alexandra St.	L. H. Mahood, Gen. Del. J. C. Parr, 1001 W. 15th St. Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St. Ed. Timm, 214 W. 11th St. A. G. Watkins, 816 Grant St. A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St. T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St. C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Public Library: 2d, 4th Fri. Moose Hall, 2d, 4th Trues, K. of P. Hall: 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Mozart Hall, B'dway & Wash; Every Wed. Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Moss Hall; Sat. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 304 (1) 305 (m) 307 (m) 308 (m) 309 (m) 310	Greenville, Texas	F. W. Anderson, Box 45. G. W. Long, 412 E. Wash. Blvd. Roy Lilly, 128 N. Center St. M. C. Driggers, Box 522. Frank Fore, Room 213, Arcade Bldg. J. E. Davis, 1016 16th Ave., New	E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St. M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed. Federation Hall; Every Mon. Building Trades Hall; Thurs. Central Labor Hall; Thurs. 537 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; Mon.
(rr) 312 (m) 313 (m) 314 (m) 316 (i) 317 (rr) 318 (m) 320 (m) 321 (m) 322 (m) 323	Can. Salisbury, N. C Wilmington, Del Bellingham, Wash Ogden, Utah Huntington, W. Va Knoxville, Tenn Manirowoc, Wis. LaSalle, Ill. Casper, Wyo.	Westminster, B. C. M. Mask, Spencer, N. C. G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St. C. Olds, 202 E. North St. Geo. Ball, Box 44 E. Miller, 1901 9th Ave. B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn, O. L. Anderson, 795 State St. Edw. Blaine. R. E. Clark, Box 677 Jos. E. Bell, 222 2d Ave.	A. T. Sweet, 514 W. Council St. W. J. Outten, 3302 Wash. St.— E. T. Repnolds, 1919 King St.— F. W. Barrie, Box 44. G. L. Hawes, 240 8th Ave.— E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave. Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St.— Earl Gapen, 655 Marquette St. A. T. Johnstone, 700½ E. A St.— Stephen L. Harmon, 135 Okeecha-	Woodman Hall: 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple: Every Fri. Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Wed. Old Eagles' Hall: Every Tues, Homrichs Hall: 1st, 3d Wed. 709½ Gay St.; 4th Tues. Union Hall: 2d, 4th Mon. Post Hall: 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: Tues, Building Trades Hall: 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 325	Binghamton, N. Y.	Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave.	bec Rd. E. B. Lee, 419 N. Baldwin St.,	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 326	Lawrence, Mass	Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Law-	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 327 (m) 328 (m) 329 (m) 330 (i) 332 (m) 333	Pensacola, Fla. Oswego, N. Y. Shreveport, La. Lawton, Okla. San Jose, Calif. Portland, Me.	C. H. Parker, Box 1316	C. H. Parker, Box 1316———————————————————————————————————	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri. I. B. E. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Majestic Bidg; 1st, 3d Thurs. Chamber of Commerce Bidg.; Tues. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: Thurs.
(m) 335 (m) 336 (rr) 337	Springfield, Mo Manhattan, Kans Parsons, Kans	Chas. Crooks, 211 E. 8th St John Lund, 1414 Fairchild Ava E. G. McGinnes, 1910 Stevens Ave.	C. W. Lamons, 823 W. Division C. B. Custer, 112 S. 17th St. G. A. Fitchner, Box 532	Dingledine's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. 1816½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
		Jerry Gleason, 526 W. Morgan St.	ard Qt	
(m) 339 (i) 340 (m) 341 (m) 343	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can. Sacramento, Calif Livingston, Mont Taft, Calif.	Wm. Huarlson, 223 Noral St., S. C. E. Turner, 906b H St H. A. Bishee, Box 491 L. R. Sisson, Box 573	C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St. F. R. Merwin, 2435 Portola Way E. Hansen, Box 491Earl Lappin, Box 573	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Mon. Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Central Labor Union; Every Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC.	AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(e)311	Prince Rupert, B. C.,			S. Massey, Box	x 457	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri.
(m,345	Mobile, Ala.	H. C. Weist,	355 Wash. Ave	C. H. Lindsey	, Dauphin & Ale	x-Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 348 (i) 349 (m) 350 (1) 352 (m) 353 (iw) 354 (m) 356 (s) 357	Calgary, Alta., Can., Mianti, Fla., Hannibal, Mo., Lansing, Mich., Toronto, Ont., C., Salt Lake City, Utah. Grand Island, Nebr., Roanoke, Va.	Chas, Frome W. Schoop, 9 John Early. M. E. Crum, John A. Swar D. Morris, 2: Geo. Haglund Stanley Land A. L. Ander	1, 3401 S. W. 13th 126 5th Ave., N. E. 12121 Hope Ave., 1, 1012 W. Main St. 1 Maple Grove Ave. 1, Box 213 1, Box 213 1, Box 213 1, Box 213 1, Box 213	G. Hobbs, La A. J. Jorgenson A. J. Taunton Harry Baldwin Orlo Rector, 5 P. Ellsworth, R. Gillette, B H. Sutter, 504 G. B. Cromer,	bor Temple, a, 714 8th Ave., a, 714 8th Ave., a, 714 8th Ave., box 244, Route a, Route No. 1, 102 N. Butler St 122 Galt Ave., box 213,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Every Fri. W. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. 9 1 Carpenters' Hall; Every West. Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues. 227½ N. Wash. Ave.; 1st, 3d Frt. Labor Temple; West. Labor Temple; West. Labor Temple; West. Labor Bidg., 2d, 4th Sat.
(m) 358 (m) 360 (m) 361 (1) 364	Perth Amboy, N. J. Bristol, Va	Geo, Grimm, R. Robb, Box C. W. Lippiti	406 Laurie St 416 t, 1608 Huffman St.	Victor Larsen, J. C. Arnold, T. S. Peck, E. C. E. Ingerso bago St.	441 Compton A 121 E. State 30x 635	ve Washington Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. St. Musician Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. 102½ E. State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. st., 133 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
				mastun, 1 a.		St., 433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)369	Louisville, Ky.	H. M. Rowlet	tt, 1407 Catalpa St.	St. W. H. Blume	, 839 W. Madis	on Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.
						French Hall; 2d & 4th Tues. Elect. Wkrs. Hall, Wed. Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues. (165 Hamilton St.; Every Tues. (205 Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. (201 Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 378	San Francisco, Calif.	Frank Peck, meda, Cali	1412 9th St., Ala- f.	T Cohollich	3662 16th St	166 Steuart St.; Every Wed.
(m) 379 (f) 381	Copperhill, Tenn Chicago, Ill	Arthur Carver Jas. McKintry ton Ave.	r. Box 44 y. 210 N. Leaming-	O. E. Mitchell Harry Clauss,	1, Box 44 1648 Morse Ave	165 N. LaSallo St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 382 (m) 383 (m) 384 (rr) 385 (m) 388 389	Columbia, S. C	L. A. Smith. Chas. Edward H. H. Shell, E. L. Hilliard John W. Jone E. C. Dalrym	1337 Assembly Stls, Staunton 206 N. 8thl, 901 E. Bowle St. s. 217 W. Neches St. pple, 17 Garfield St.	R. H. Worrell J. Kisel A. J. Thomas, E. L. Hilliard, John W. Jones	1337 Assembly 1311 Georgetown 901 E. Bowie St , 217 W. Neches	St. 1615 Main St.; Tues. Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. LEquity Bidg; Every Fri. K of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri. St. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(w) 390 (m) 391 (m) 392 (r) 393 (1) 394 (cs) 396 (m) 397	Port Arthur, Texas. Ardmore, Okla Troy, N. Y Havre, Mont. Auburn, N. Y Boston, Mass. Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	T. Walcott, 7: John Ryan, 5: H. J. McNall Geo. Greule, A. L. Dinsmo Boston 27, R. C. Hoagla	24 4th Ave., S. E., 9 Congress St., y, Box 479, 233 Janet St., pre, 480 E. 7th St., Mass., nd, Box 243, pre, 480 E. 243, pre, 480 E. 7th St., Mass.	J. G. Andries, J. C. Barnes, I. S. Scott, H. McNally, Geo. Greule, Ernest Hampt West Medfo H. Howard, P Pan,	Box 1064	165 N. LaSallo St.; 2d., 4th Tues. St. 1615 Main St.; Tues Miners' Hall; 2d., 4th Mon Equity Bidg.; Every Frt K. of P. Hall; 2d., 3d Frt. St. Labor Temple; 2d., 4th Mon Fulles Cafe; 1st., 3d Wed. 2., Carpenters' Hall; 1st., 3d Wed. at City Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs 112 Masonic Temple; 1st., 3d Wed Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. t., Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 2d Wed. Z., Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1) 398 (m) 400	Lexington, Ky Asbury Park, N. J	Chas. Feitzin	ger, 97 S. Main St.	W. S. Weaver David Reilly, Ocean Grove	, 442 Chair Ave 129 Abbott A	B. G. Fed. of Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. e., Winckler Hall; 1st, 3d Frl. Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Red Men's Hall; 2d Frl.
(m) 401 (i) 402	Reno, Nevada Greenwich, Conn	Herbert Benn rison, N.	ett, Box 497, Har-	Geo, I. James W. D. Peck, 1	212 N. Virginia 1 Lawrence St	L'I'nion Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs, Red Men's Hall; 2d Fri.
(rr) 403 (i) 405 (m) 406 (c) 407 (m) 408	Portsmouth, OhioCedar Rapids, IaOkmulgee, OklaQuincy, Mass	Harry Kinder F. G. Remingt Leo Meuridian Chas. R. Sm Quincy, Ma B. A. Vickre	, 1516 10th St con, 1513 E. Ave. E, n, 110 N. Seminole. nith, 15 Valley St., ss. y, 236 Wash, St	W. T. Sowers, W. H. Jenning Chas. H. Bart Jos. Norris, Braintree, M. J. H. Heydorf	1215 Young St 28, 1020 1st Ave. 150w, 608 E. 15th 19 Central St., 1638. 1701 S. 2d St.,	Red Men's Hall: Thurs. E. Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Wed. E. Eagles' Hall: 2d, 4th Mon. S. Canal and Wash. St.: 1st Tues. Night, and 3d Sun. Afternoon. W.E. Main St.: 1st. 3d Fri. L. 3d & Penn. Ave.: 1st, 3d Thurs.
(c) 409	Washington, D. C	J. P. Cullen,	718 4th St., N. E.	Jas. E. Gribb S. E.	in, 2518 Park I	1. 3d & Penn. Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 413 (rr) 414 (m) 415 (m) 416 (m) 417 (m) 418 (m) 420	Santa Barbara, Calif. Macon, Ga. Cheyenne, Wyo. Bozeman, Mont. Coffeyville, Kans. Pasadena, Calif. Keokuk, Ia. New Phila. Ohio.	Hed R. Hoyt, M. L. Ryan, H. D. Mitche H. Dale Clin O. Hall, 501 J. A. Barbier E. H. Rocke Carl Rippel	, 1318 Morrison Ave. 1118 Ash St	J. F. McFarli H. A. Linn, I H. Dale Cline A. J. Koehne W. R. Boyles E. H. Rockef C. Herpick	ss. 1709 Loma St and, 786 Holt A 30x 423, b. Box 515, c. 910 W. 10th s. 595 Howard feller, 1618 Cari 2220 E. Plano S	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. 613½ State St.; Mon. For 509 Mulberry St.; 1st. 3d Wed. Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st. 3d Tues. St. \$21½ Union St.; 1st Thurs. Pl. Labor Temple; Frl. 10519 Main St.; 1st. 3d Tues. tt., C. L. U. Hall; 1st. 3d Frl.
(m)426	Sibux Fails, S. D	L. Reelei, 12	00 E. Stil St	Dokota Ava	ngarmer, 1408	St. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. St. 1100 E. Eldorado St.; 4th Wed. St. Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. S. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 427 (m) 428 (m) 429 (i) 430 (m) 431 (m) 432 (m) 433 (m) 434 (m) 435 (m) 436	Springfield, III. Bakersfield, Calif Nashville, Tenn Racine, Wis Mason City, Ia Bucyrus, Ohio Benton Harbor, Mich. Douglas, Ariz. Winnipeg, Man., Can. Watervilet, N. Y	A. F. Hughes E. J. Sartley, F. E. Wheels J. E. Raven, Joe Hollub Chas, Larcam S. Roberts, 6 J. C. McCum A. Mackey, H. Farrar, Albary N.	3, 2305 So. 15th St. Box 238	Fred Volle, 1 W. L. Maybe, M. Newson, 2 Otto Rode, 12: Joe Hollub W. L. Bryan, Ben Frances, J. F. Johnson J. L. McBride O. Fausel, 12:	017 No. 2nd St. Box 238	
(m) 437 (m) 438 (1) 439	Fall River, Mass Twin Falls, Idaho_ Akron, Ohio	Frank Muller C. E. Webb, H. E. Gray	7, 101 Adams St 546 2d Ave., N 86 S. 11th St.,	James Reynold M. M. Hobson M. Fruits, 33	ls, 360 Durfee St 1, 452 5th Ave., S. Maple St	Firemen's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. N. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 410 (rr) 441	Riverside, Calif	V. W. Dunda	as, 293 Locust St Pendelton Hotel	J. A. King, 7 B. K. Waller Ave.	70 W. 12th St , 903 E. Prince	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC, SEC, AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.,			
(m) 443	Can. Montgomery, Ala	Harry Cornett, 24 Clayton St	E. A. Woodworth, 18½ No. Perry	18½ N. Perry St.; Thurs.
		C. Brainard, 314 N. 4th St		
(1) 445 (m) 446 (m) 447 (m) 449	Battle Creek, Mich. Monroe, La. Sandusky, Ohio Pocatello, Idaho	F. Jaehnke, 420 Maple St J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St	J. Fetter, 160 Green St J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St Welby Weidman, 1416 Lindsley J. H. Guymon, 141 Randolph St., R. F. D. 1	Brothers Homes; Every Other Fri. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 450 (m) 452	Durham, N. C Gloucester, N. J	J. Carden, Yates Ave	J. Latta, R. F. D. No. 2 T. R. Dunlevy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collinswood, N. J.	Labor Hall; Mon. 4th Spruce St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 454 (1) 455 (m) 456	Bluefield, W. Va Miami, Fla New Brunswick, N. J.	J. Carden, Yates Ave W. C. Starm, 1435 S. 10th St J. C. Harry, 135 Princeton Ave. J. F. Lane, Box 722 W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave. Highland Park	E. T. Spencer, 164 Giles St. H. R. Shaw, Box 722 Julius Kampf, 86 Ray St	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Musicians' Hall; 1st & 3d Fri. 340 George St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 457 (m) 458 (m) 460 (i) 461 (rr) 462	Altoona, Pa Aberdeen, Wash Chickasha, Okla Aurora, Ill Waycross, Ga	H. I. Linderliter, Box 457 H. A. Trager, Box 91 Ben Halsena, 511 Penn. Ave Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway J. W. Yerkes, 129 Albany Ave A. Jerthurg, 760 W. Scott	J. C. Hoover, Box 457	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed. Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 465 (m) 466 (m) 467 (rr) 468	San Diego, Calif Charleston, W. Va Miami, Ariz. Van Nest, N. Y	C. H. Morris, Box 118	Ave. C. A. DeTienne, Box 118 T. N. Crawford, 713 Penn. Ave V. M. Long, Box 581 Edw. Slevin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y. Lohn W. Perry, 32 Pleasant St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. 766½ State St.; Fri. Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Central Hall, 163d St. and 3d Ave., Bronx; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 471 (rr) 473	Millinocket, Me Terre Haute, Ind	Jos. Nickless, Box 6 H. Thomas, 52 S. 20th St	Bradford, Mass. A. W. Boynton, Box 6	Rush Block; 2d, 4th Tues. K, of P, Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. R. McGoldrick, Box 274	Polk Byrd, 1141 Sledge Ave	Italian Hall; Fri.
(m) 477 (m) 478 (i) 479 480	San Bernardino, C Valparaiso, Ind Beaumont, Texas Marshall, Texas	J. Wilson, 737 Cort St	W. J. Watts, 379 20th St H. Sauter, 307 Mich. Ave C. A. Weber, Box 932 Paul Fraley, 902 E. Crockett St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Labor Hall; Mon. Labor Hall; Fri. Davidson and Bladeck Bldg.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 481 (m) 482 (l) 483	Indianapolis, Ind Eureka, Calif Tacoma, Wash	C. R. Scott, 41 W. Pearl L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St. C. L. Thompson, Box 53	Peter A. Boland, 41 W. Pearl St. Henry Tornwall, 222 Munay St. J. W. Clark, Fern Hill Sta.,	141 West Pearl St.; Wed. Union Labor Hall; Tues. 1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 485 (rr) 487 (i) 488 (m) 489	Rock Island, Ill Hannibal, Mo Bridgeport, Conn Dixon, Ill	M. G. Welch, R. R. No. 1, Box 88 W. I. McCarty, 1613 Fulton Ave. Jas. Moniment, 483 John St H. L. Minnehan, 328 W. Cham- borlein St.	Ed. Holzhammer, 830 9th St Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th Chas. Kelly, 379 Conn. Ave H. L. Minnehan, 328 W. Cham- berlein	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades & Labor Association Hall; 2d Fri. Plumbers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
		R. F. Smith, 828 Morrison St Oscar Belleisle, 455 Frontenac	Chas. Hodgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave., Verdun.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon. 417 Ontario St., E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
		Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St E. B. Broettler, 183 Burleigh St.	Jas. Fetterman, 664 Cypress Ave. Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave., West Allis Wis	
		S. S.	B. C. Radke, R. 7, Box 40 F., 101 New York Pl.	Trades Council Hall, Every Mon,
(m) 501	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(m) 504 (m) 505 (m) 506 (m) 508 (m) 509 (1) 510 (m) 511	Meadville, Pa Charlotte, N. C Chicago Ht's, Ill Savannah, Ga Lockport, N. Y Galveston, Texas Topeka, Kans	St. Charleston, Mass. Stanley Wasson, Green St. J. D. Graham, Care Y. M. C. A. Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St. W. H. Strippy, 827 W. 37th St. I. A. Nerber, 41 Beattie Ave. Frank McKee, 1017 21st St. Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	Ave., Roslindale, Mass. C. A. McGill, 718 Hickory St. W. M. Sullivan, 239½ W. Trade F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St. J. T. Hill, 27 W. Liberty St. Albert Rothmeier, 184 Lock St. J. Simpson, 3413 Ave. P. G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	995 Wash. St.; 1st Wed., 2d, 4th Fri. Central Labor Hall; 2d. 4th Wed. Central Labor Hall; Thurs. Moose Hall; 1st Mon. DeKalb Hall; 1st & 3d Fri. Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs. 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs. C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(f)514	Detroit, Mich.	D. O'Connor, 6637 Baldwin Ave.	Wm. Lee, 1123 Warren Ave. W	25 Adelaide: Every Fri.
(m) 517 (m) 518 (m) 520 (m) 521 (i) 522 (m) 523 (c) 524 (i) 526	Astoria, Oreg	Ave. Hampton, Va. H. W. Dablgren, Box 113 W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave W. J. Pike, 1115 W. 5th A. Hormuth, 614 11th Ave Geo. Crabtree, 283 Howard St W. S. Gallant, Box 1066. T. J. Egan, 459 Mesaba Ave W. A. Place, 47 Laurent St	L. R. Marsh, Box 113	Greble Hall; Ist & 3d Tues. M. E. B. A. Hall; Wed. Pythian Castle; Ist, 3d Frf. 266 W. 7th; 2d, 4th Mon. 2525 8th Ave; 2d, 4sth Thurs. Labor Temple; Ist, 3d Mon. Woodman Hall; 2t, 3d Mon. 109 Pacific St.; 2d Sun. 309½ Tremont; 2d, 4th Frf. 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. Trades and Labor Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 527 (rr) 528 (m) 530	Galveston, Texas Milwaukee, Wis Rochester, Minn	F. L. Wilson	H. Wells, 1915 M. ½ Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St. H. J. Fricke, 904 2d Ave., N. W.	309½ Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri. 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. Trades and Labor Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)531 (e)532 (rr)533	New Haven, Conn Billings, Mont Proctor, Minn	John Halpin, 167½ Chatham St. L. Maher, Box 646	Jas. Duffy, 38 Eld St	215 Meadows; 1st Fri. and 3d Sat. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 535 (i) 536 (cs) 537	Evansville, Ind	F. W. Wahnsiedler, 1711 E. Iowa Jos. Way, 1626 Union St D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St.,	Roy Judd, 1410 E. Virginia St. T. O'Rourke, 359 Carrie St F. Dougan, 59 Dorland St	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri. 258 State Hall; 1st, 3d Sat. Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(i) 538 (m) 539 (i) 540 (s) 541	Danville, Ill. Port Huron, Mich. Canton, Ohio Lynn, Mass,	F. Williams, 1220 Chandler H. D. Duce, 1226 Varney Ave H. C. Hinds, 2818 9th St., S. W. A. Cross, 10 Richard St. W	R. Bleucker, 842 S. Commercial Gustav Lindke, 1334 6th St J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W. Edwin J. Breen, 767a Western Ave., W. Lynn,	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Mon, Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. 116 Market Ave., S.; Fri. St, Mary's Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)544	Edmonton, Alt., Can.	A. Rutherford, Box 292	Jos. McGregor, Box 292	101st and Jasper Ave., 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 545	Honolulu, Hawaii	E. L. Bellinger, 3710 Park Ave	W. F. Branco, 1518 Magazine St.	Carpenter Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)549	Huntington, W. Va	I. R. Diehl. 2584 1st Ave	W. O. Bradley, 2124 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
			T. H. Pittman, Box 653	
(m) 554 (e) 556 (r) 557 (m) 558 (m) 559 (1) 560 (rr) 561	Welland, Ont., Can. Walla Walla, Wash. Minot, N. Dak Florence, Ala Frantford, Ont., Can. Pasadena, Calif Montreal, Que., Can.	Harvey Ocaster, McAlpine Ave C. C. Coombs, Box 741	Roy Harper, Box 105. F. C. Donald, Box 741. L. J. Raitor, 729 5th St., N. E. C. E. Andersen, Box 353. Norman Consland, 68 Rawdon St. O. M. Green, 439 Vista Are. A. L. Taylor, Lorrain Ave., Ottawa Park, N.	Lahor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thus. Rm. 4, Flatiron Bldg., 1st, 3d Thurs. Grapenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Gr. War Vet. Association; 2d, 4th Frl. Lahor Temple; Frl. 592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed. Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564 (1) 565 (m) 566	Richmond, Ind Schenectady, N. Y Roanoke, Va	Frank Campbell, 225 N. 6th St. Lilian Hogan, 411 Main Ave. H. A. Price, 1206 Melrose Ave.	C. D. Cox, 531 S. 12th St	T. M. A. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Hall; Every Tues
(1) 567 (1) 568 (1) 569 (m) 570 (m) 571 (1) 572 (m) 573	Montreal, Que, Can. San Diego, Calif Tucson, Ariz McGill, Nevada Regina, Sask., Can Kingston, Out., Can.	H. J. Bangs, 32 vesper St Edw. Martin, 417 Ontario St., E. W. S. Rainey, 2076 3d St Jack Farley, Box 945 W. J. Hendry, Box 577 S. P. Bennett, 2225 Connaught St.	J. H. McHolson, 46 Smith St., E. E. F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E. E. E. Shaffer, 3712 1st St., E. C. Russell, Box 594. John Phillips, Box 243. W. J. Willis, 1047 Ritallack St., E. R. Menzies, 139 Alfred St.	MM. 52, Farrington Bik.; Every Mon. 417 Ont. St., E.; 1st., 3d Mon. Moose Hall; Mon. Labor Temple; Every Tues. Cypress Hall; 4th Mon. Trades Hall, Osler St.; 3rd Wed. Trades and Labor Hall; 1st Thurs., and
(m) 574 (m) 575 (m) 577 (i) 578	Bremerton, Wash Portsmouth, Ohio Drumright, Okla Hackensack, N. J	O. K. Webb, 415 9th St Walt Miller, 937 Front St M. F. Bauman Daniel Schoonover, 247 Courts Ave. Lyphurst, N. J.	J. Van Romum, 214 9th St Louis Drennen, 1820 6th St R. Badon F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridge- field Park, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. C. L. Hall; Fri. Ideal Electric Co.; Fri. Junior Order Hall; Ist, 3d Mon.
(m)581	Morristown, N. J	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave.	Garrett Gurnee, 1 MacCulloch Av.	Elks' Hall; Ist, 3d Tues.
(m)582	Shenandoah, Pa	Morris Plains. Wm. McGrath, Ashland, Pa	R. A. Beckett, 390 W. Main	Glashers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 583 (m) 584 (l) 585 (m) 587 (i) 588 (m) 589 (i) 590	El Paso, Texas	R. C. Lunsford, Box 1105	St., Girarusvine, Pa. J. H. Jacoby, Box 1105 C. F. Wilson, 124 S. Maybelle E. K. Ridenour, Box 1316 Iva J. Hassler, 601 N. 7th St. John S. Moss, 242 High St. J. Kemp, Box 282 C. C. Hamblen, 8 Connecticut Ave.	Glashers' Hall; Ist, 3d Tues. Lahor Temple; Fri. Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed. Lahor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues. I. O. O. F. Bidg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Lahor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Machinist Hall; 1st. 3d Mon.
(f) 591 (f) 592	Stockton, Calif Kansas City, Mo	R. S. Long, 726 E. Oak	W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter Ed. M. Fredrick, 4319 Belleview Ave. C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St	216 E. Market; Mon. Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
		Į.	[
(i) 596 (m) 597 (m) 599	Clarksburg, W. Va Winona, Minn Iowa City, Ia	Ave. C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St Thos. O'Brien, 612 W. 4th St R. J. McGinnis, 530 E. Church	Rex Harris, Box 437	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs. Wendts Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Redman's Hall; 1st. 3d Tues.
(m) 602 (m) 603 (e) 606 (rr) 608 (l) 609 (m) 610 (m) 611 (l) 613 (l) 614 (m) 617 (m) 619 (m) 620	paign, Ill. Amarilio, Texas Kittanning, Pa. Paterson, N. Fort Wayne, Ind. Spokane, Wash. Marshalltown, Ia. Albuquerque, N. M. Atlanta, Ga. San Rafael, Calif. San Mateo, Calif. Hot Springs, Ark. Sheboygan, Wis.	R. L. Hull, 910 Buchanan St A. Dodds, 519 Highland Roy Werner, 152 20th St O. Miller, 1011 Erie St J. H. Porter, Box 1777. W. B. Hassler, 212 N. 9th St S. Hendricks, 616 N. 3d St T. C. Johnston, P O. Box 689. T. J. Cummings, Grand Ave A. S. Moore, 63 N. F St T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland	St., Champaign B. A. Atkins, 1004 Jackson St. E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St. John Hayes, 73 Mary St. H. F. Bond, 2507 Pleasant Ave. E. Christosh, Box 1777. Wm. Hartmau, Box 286 W. E. Bueche, 730 S. Edith St. T. C. Johnston, Box 669. H. E. Smith, 224 H St. R. J. Midgley, Menlo Park. D. J. Peel, 10 Cedar Terr. Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7ti St.	Stern Bldg.; 1st, 3d FrL W. O. W. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Institute; 1st Sun. Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 1st Thurs. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 318 Malverd Ave; 1st Tues. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 623 (s) 624 (1) 625 (m) 626 (m) 627 (rr) 628 (m) 629	Butte, Mont. St. Louis, Mo	Ave. W. Ed. Lappen, Box 141 Chas, Bentrop, 3450 Dunnica St. W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St. Floyd Moore, Box 278 Lester Kress, 323 7th St. Harry Ringler, 1022 W. 3d St. H. Buzzell, Sunny Brae	N. Mansheld, 1612 Western Ave., W. A. A. Sundberg, Box 141 Anton Ott, 4114a Osceola St Frank Wallace, 134 Beech St A. J. Koerner, Box 278 J. B. Witter, 312 W. 26th St A. Ainsworth, 2920 W. 6th St R. Robinson, Lewisville, Moncton, N. B.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Mon. Eagles' Home; 2d, 4th Fri. 205 Gottingen St.; 1st Fri. Labor Temple, 30 Main St.; Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. 109 W. 6th St.; 1st. 3d Tues. A. O. II. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 636 (m) 638	Toronto, Ont., Can., New Glasgow, N. S.,	A. McDonald, 127 John St.	N. B. Leo. Wadden, P. O. Box 474_ Leslie Weaver, 140 Lander St. Edw. Sorensen, Box 282_ L. P. Crecellus, 1927 College Ave. S. Millington, 52 Carns Ave. Geo. Townsend, Box 963	Labor Temple; Law Joy Bldg. 1st, 4th Wed.
(m) 639 (m) 640 (rr) 641	Port Arthur, Texas. Phoenix, Ariz.	R. Hill, Box 1221 C. S. Michael, Box 501 C. A. Rusland, Box 186, Water-	A. L. Poynter, P. O. Box 1221 C. W. Calkins, Box 501 Thos. Phares, 619 W. 4th St.,	Electricians' Hall; Fri. 238 E. Washington St.; Fri. Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m)642	Meriden, Conn	H. Geis, 63 Lindsley Ave.	E. D. Lancraft, 79 Reservoir Ave. Peter B. Stevens 716 Westover	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 646 (1) 647	Sheridan, Wyo. Schenectady, N. Y	C. E. Luce, Box 233 Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St	Pl. C. E. Luce, Box 233 W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave	Lahor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; 1st Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND	ADDRESS	FIN.	SEC, AND	ADDRESS	MEETING	PLACE AI	ND DATE
(m) 648	Hamilton, Ohio	C. S. Bowers, Box	162	Frank V	Venable, 435	N. 2nd St	Labor Temple	1st 3/1 Wa	
		C. W. White, P.O.							
(s) 652	Hammond, Ind	C. Hamm, 199 Logar	n St	Nelson	Hewitt, 7049	Vernon Ave.	K. of P. Hall;	1st. 3d Ti	iurs.
(m)653	Miles City, Mont	G. C. Pitts, 614 N.	Prairie Ave.	Jas. P.	Welch, P.	O. Box 821	7th and Main	St.; 1st, 3d	Mon.
(rr) 654 (1) 655 (m) 657 (1) 659 (1) 660 (m) 661 (rr) 663	Tacoma, Wash Waterbury, Conn. Raleigh, N. C Dunkirk, N. Y Waterbury, Conn Hutchinson, Kans Boston, Mass.	W. G. Todd, 5439 Wm. Halpin, 19 Sy W. W. Sunamers, 2 Chas. Costantino, 33 Martin O'Rourke, 40 C. P. Gish, 511 W. Walt H. Chandler, Billerica, Mass.	S. Sheridan camore Lane 224 W. Lane 0 Deer St 1 Cooke St 17th Box 21, N.	C. O. S Seatth E. B. (C. P. S Chas. (Edw. C A. B. Frank I Lowel	Smith, 1509 e, Wash. Chapin, Borepark, 409 Costantino, conlon, 512 P. Chase, 52 l. Mass.	E. 68th St., 1125 N. Wilmington 330 Deer St. S. Wilson St. 13 N. Monroe 2 Bellevue St.,	1117½ Tacoma Wed. 1421 1. 127 E. Main St Union Hall; 1st Machinist Hall; Building Trades Labor Hall; 1st Puritan Hall; 3	Ave., Tacon st Ave., Ses .; 1st, 3d V., 3d Mon. 1st Mon. Hall; Ever., 3d Tues. dd Thurs.	na, Wash.; 1s utile; 3d Wed Ved. y Fri.
(m) 664	New York	Billerica, Mass. Chas. H. Reef, 340 Brooklyn, N. Y. Will Tompkins, 11 Highland Park	Irving Ave.,	Wm. H Pl., M	. Pinckney, Iineola, L.	90 Roosevelt	Brooklyn Labor	Lye.; 2d, 40	h Fri.
(1)666	Richmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 11 Highland Park	5 3d Ave.,	C. J. A	lston, 629 1	N. 33d St	Arcade Bldg.;	2d, 4th Mo	n.
(1) 667 (m) 668 (1) 669 (m) 670 (m) 672 (m) 673 (m) 675 (m) 677	Charleston, W. Va Lafayette, Ind. Springfield, Ohio Fargo, N. Dak. Grand Forks, N. Dak. Vineland, N. J Elizabeth, N. J Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	Highland Park J. G. Wingfield, Box H. Kathman, 1633 E Sam Wright, 113 Wes R. Gilmore, 1016 Fre Edd. Lane, 309 Enc Edw. Pettengill, 638 R. D. Lewis, 218 Ore F. W. Hallin, Box 8 C. Z. Ike Hunter, 603 2d	. Main Ststern Ave., S. ont Stlid Ave Elmer Stbhard Stbhard St	Jas. Ha Wm. Fr W. R. John Li R. L. J John M. Theo. R W. H. C. Z.	yes, Box 6 redricks, 216 Hicks, 339 nberg, Box oiner, 407 Stidham, foll, Jr. 510 Nellis, Bo	57	Capital St.; Ev Labor Temple; Labor Temple; Labor Temple; Union Temple; Moose Hall; 1st Building Trades Masonic Hall; 1	ery Thurs. 1st, 3d Mor Every Fri, 2d, 4th Tues 2d, 4th Sur , 3d Thurs. 3 Council; 5 st, 3d Tues,	n. n. Ed, 4th Thurs
(m) 680 (m) 681 (rr) 682 (m) 683	Fond du Lac, Wis Wichita Falls, Tex. Logansport, Ind Carbondale, Pa	W. J. Mueller, 453 I Ed Egan, Box 763 A. R. White, 1523 I B. E. Durphy, 17 G	Park Ave Miles St Prove St	Wm. Li O. A. M R. F. C Andrew	leflander, B McDaniel, B Hibson, 401 Wyllie, 69	ox 38 ox 763 Schultz St Mill St	Cor. 3d and M Labor Hall; Eve Trades Assembly C. L. U. Hall;	ain; 2d, 4th ery Wed. Hall; 1st, 1st & 3d	Tues. 3d Tues. Thurs.
(rr) 685 (m) 686 (m) 688 (m) 689 (e) 690 (m) 692	Bloomington, Ill	1. W. Ross, Osburn Turlock, Cal. E. Moore, 705 N. M. C. J. Brill, 323 E. W. R. Curry, Box 328 T. R. Lewis, 19th a O. G. Ludwig, 904 W. E. Crowley, 211 Ads	ason	Wm. Ry Lewis M Ernest A M. Holl L. W. I Roy Ma	vlander, 150 filler, 584 Adams, Box oman, 215 Dean, 809 N cKenzie, 11	7 W. Graham Peace St	Odd Fellows Ha Mechanics' Bldg Trades Council Electricians' Ha 101 N. Center ! Labor Temple;	ill; 2d, 4th s.; every Fr Hall; 2d, 4 ill; 2d, 4th St.; 1st, 3d 1st, 3d Fri	Mon. i. th Tues. Thurs. Fri.
(m)694	Youngstown, Unio	C. H. Gardner, 29 E. Youngstown, Ol	hio.	M. Gail	agner, 178 ;	S. Forest Ave.	Z21 W. Federal	St.; 2d, 4	h Thurs.
		Hugh Bias, 723 Wars G. W. Colony, 38 Cl F. S. Kurtz, 171 C Hammond. C. W. Wykoff, Box Sylvester D. Diering,							n. i Mon. , 4th Mon.
		Ave. Lee Kline, Naperville Neal Campbell, Mar		B. W. E. Scot	Langkafel, t, 208 N.				un.
(m) 703	Edwardsville, Ill	E. Spalding, Car S	Southern III.	Frank C. H. I	iort, III. Iotz, Postal	Tel. Co	Main and Vand	alia; 2d. 4t	h Tues.
(i)704 (m)706	Dubuque, Ia Monmouth, Ill	E. Spalding, Car S Lt. P. Co., Collins Gus Zoller, 2026 Ce Fred Stutsman, 217	wifie, In. entral Ave W. Detroit	Henry C Jas. E.	Fobell, 1353 Ward, 733	Central Ave. E. 11th Ave.	7th and Main; Labor Hall; 2d	1st, 3d Tue Mon.	9.
(m) 707 (m) 709 (m) 710 (m) 711 (1) 712	Holyoke, Mass Clarkdale, Ariz Northampton, Mass. Long Beach, Calif New Brighton, Pa	Ave. Jas. Dowd. 659 High M. Cain, Box 86 E. Zuyewski, 37 Gran H. Jackson, Box 20 Mark J. McKenny, 6 Beaver Falls, Pa.	St it Ave 7 16 12th St.,	D. Cran M. Cain Lee Chr W. H. Oscar T Beaver	te, 277 Par , Box 86 istal, 40 He Brown, 537 Thompson, r Falls, Pa	ampton Ave Daisy Ave 514 17th St.,	Redmen's Hall; 409 Main St.; 1 1st National Ba Labor Temple; Kramer Bldg.;	2d, 4th M st 3d Tues, nk; 1st, 2d Every Tues, 1st, 3d Mo	fon. Tues. n.
(s) 713	Chicago, III,	A. Lang, 1433 S. Cicero, Ill.	59th Ave.,	n. r. s	ienng, 119	S. Throop St.	I O O E US	i.; Ist, 3a .	Mon.
(i) 716 (s) 717	Houston, Texas Boston, Mass	Mark J. McKenny, 6 Beaver Falls, Pa. A. Lang, 1433 S. Cicero, Ill. Arthur Clark A. G. Holmes, 1212 Wm. Payne, 803 4th	Texas Ave St., S	E. R. R. Geo. Ch	othrock, 102 ase, Box 10	1 Allston Ave. 2, Wilmington,	Labor Temple; 987 Wash St.; 1	Every Thurst 3d Tues.	3.
(i)719 (rr)720	Manchester, N. H Camden, N. J	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 47 H. Rainear, 12 Irvir lingswood, N. J.	75 Maple St. n Ave., Col-	Mass, F. L. E Chas. J	vans, 599 F lobe, Box	Ianover St 55, Riverton,	895 Elm St.; 2 Morgan Hall, 2	d, 4th Wed d, 4th Tue	s.
(m) 722 (1) 723	Fort Wayne, Ind	D. Baughman, 170	Homer Ave. 6 Courtland	R. E.	artnett, Box Deel, 1017	Loree St	Painters' Hall;	Every Fri.	
1	Ont. Can	B. J. Thomson, 13 Bar. P. A. Hall, 1927 S. A. Sand, 483 Morin							
(rr)732	Punxsutawney, Pa Int. Falls, Minn Portsmouth, Va	H. W. Kremkan, Col E. R. Walsh, 409 5th L. Ziegenhaim, 424 N	Velson St	Fred B	ridgeman,	1939 Нонасау	Labor Temple;	18t, 3d Wed	1.
		A. J. Karlheim, 218 Tyrone, Pa.		Louis A					
(m) 734	Norfolk, Va.	Toromo P Hambine	431 Wright Va.	J. F. C	herry, 320	Poole St	Odd Fellows Ha	11; 1st & 3	d Thurs.
(m) 735 (m) 738 (rr) 741	Burlington, Ia Orange, Texas Scranton, Pa	St., Portsmouth, V Carl W. Tiemeier, 86 E. L. Spaugh, Box 2 Robt. Anderson, 123	60 North St. 04 Belmont Ter.	R. E. E. L. S W. D. J	Pierce, 120 Spaugh, Bo ackson, 520	4 S. 4th St. x 204 5th St., Dun-	Labor Hall; 2d, Labor Temple; 2d Eagles Hall; 2d	4th Thurs. 2d, 4th Fri. & 4th Fri.	
(rr) 742	New York, N. Y	P. Hughes, 182 14th	Ave., L. S.	V. J. L	a Nooe, 211	I E. 101st St.	Kleefield's Hall;	1st, 3d W	ed.
(m) 743 (rr) 744	Reading, Pa. New York, N. Y	Leon Bush, 223 Moss	St roe St., Win-	Walter K. Tille	Diehl, Wan otson, Lind L. I.	ner Bldg en St., Bell-	Reed and Court Arcanum Hall, Thurs.	Sts.; Mon Richmond	Hill; 2d, 4th
(rr) 745	Princeton, W. Va	field, L. I. J. Sowers, 848 Merce	er St	J. 'D. o	wens, Box	627	Garten Hall; 1st	, 3d Mon.	•

Ł. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC, AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
		W. J. Watrous, Simonton St O. W. Bendorf, 390 Kenney Ave., Pitcairi. Pa. Thomas Ecker, 89 Loomis St J. E. Balph, 15 Bryan Pl		P. O. S. A. Hall; 1st Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Tractes Assembly Hall; 1st & 3d Fri. Ornheum Bidg.; 1st, 3d Mon. 4039 Lancaster Arc.; 1st, 3d Fri. Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
	!	Edw. L. Miller, 1335 N. Allison H. Hewitt, Waverly, N. Y B. King, Jane Lew, W. Va	; SL	!
(m) 758	Hagerstown Md.	Wm. Henke, Box 356, Riverville, W. Va. Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry St.	H. Sturm, 415 Spring St Chas W Myers R 2 Williams-	2d National Bank: 2d. 4th Fri.
		St. L.	H. Beardsley, 582 3d St. A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St.,	
(rr)774	Cincinnati, Ohio	Edw. Strohmaier, 2001 Vine St.	K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave.,	
(rr)779	Chicago, III.	J. J. Dooriss, 304 Charles St F. M. Christoffer, 1808 N. Fran- cisco Ave.	R. J. Lindsay, 3356 W. Madison	3354 W. Madison St.; Last Fri.
(mt) 782	Fort Worth, Texas	Dale Rowan, Court StGeo. F. Wein, Jr., 455 Crescent A. W. Blot, 960 Rosedale St	J. W. Hubbard, 2910 W. 27th St.	Labor Tenule: 1st. 3d Tues.
(rr) 784 (m) 785 (m) 786 (r) 787	Virginia, Minn St. Augustine, Fla St. Thomas, Ont	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St. P. P. Schugel, 422 5th St., S. Jas. Prestwood, Gen. Del	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave. P. P. Schugel, 422 S. 5th St., S. Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed. 204 S. 4th St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Fraternal Hall; Last Sun. Machinist Hall: 1st. 3d Fri.
(m) 790 (rr) 791	Green Island, N. Y. Louisville, Ky.	Robt. Conlen. 923 24th St., Watervilet, N. Y. R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broad- way.	John C. Ryan, 655 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. L. E. Hagan, 3927 S. 1st St	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st Sat. Y. M. H. A. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
		R. Sodergreen, 7145 University	AVA	I .
		C. A. Parker, 6558 Rhodes Ave. W. A. Street, 10150 Lowe Ave. John Grundy, 406 Grove St H. Gantz, 6915 Justine St	R. T. Shipway, 7635 Merrill Ave. T. V. Irwin, 5721 Union Ave E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave L. B. Greenawalt, 4214 W. 21st Pl.	Candlers Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Calumet Club Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon. Fraternity Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		Wm. Kilbourne, 2128 Lewis St		
	1	F. L. Hartig, 1408 S. 27th St. D. Kornegay, R. R. No. 5. Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave,	J. G. Hammond, 550 Sunset Ave. M. L. Finn, 159 Carrie St.	
	Can	1		T. and L. Council Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)803 (rr)805 (m)808 (m)809 (r)810 (rr)811 (rr)812	New Haven, Conn Sedalia, Mo Alliance, Ohio Oelwein, Iowa Mobile, Ala. Lenoir City, Tenn Little Rock, Ark	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley AveL. L. Comer. 609 S. LafayetteW. Mitchell, 154 E. Columbia Chas. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1R. G. Kearns, 405 St. Michael St. H. Mayes	Wm. Folk, 78 3d St., W. Jos. Latham, 1004 N. Osage St. J. M. Allen, 782 S. Lincoln Ave. R. E. Dawley, 7 6th Ave., SoR. G. Kearns, 405 St. Michael Jas. R. Ward. J. McConnell, 2118 S. State St.,	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 1st. 3d Wed. Maccabee Hall; Thurs. Temple Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; Tues. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Brannon Hall; 1st. 3d Mon.
		Jas T. Hogan, 470 Concord Ave. Luther Farris, Box 98 M. F. Connors, 55 Filmore St. Rochester, N. Y.		
(rr)824	Middletown, N. 1	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland Russell B. Lebau, 424 North St.	Ave.	Gunther Bldg.; 4th Wed.
(1)828	Dayton, Ohio	John Procunior, 620 Valley St	D. E. Carroll, 115 N. Robert Blvd.	
(rr)829	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harry Scheline, 552 14th St	Thos. J. Casper. Box 42	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(rr)831 (rr)832 (rr)834	El Reno, Okla Trenton, Mo Hoboken, N. J	F. H. Latham, 220 S. M. St., Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl., Kingsland, N. J.	Lincoln Davis, 1011 S. Hoff St B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St. Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave. E. Orange, N. J.	Southern Hall; 1st Sat. Miners' Hall; 2d Mon. 412 Washington; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)835 (r)837 (rr)838 (rr)839 (m)840 (m)841 (rr)842	Meridian, Miss Jersey Shore, Pa. Geneva, N. Y. Topeka, Kans. Utica, N. Y.	F. H. Latham. 220 S. M. St Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl., Kingsland, N. J. K. H. Whittier, Box 39 C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave J. W. Miller, 409 Allegheny St Loren Ward, 10 Howard St Loren Ward, 10 Howard St H. N. Lower, 417 Chandler St John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave. W. G. Hammack, P. O. Drawer 746.	C. L. Ardell, 723 N. 4th St. C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave J. W. Miller, 409 Alleghany St. Walt W. Hosking, 209 Pultency, R. D. Collins, 1214 Greeley St. E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whites- hore, N. Y.	N. O. W. Hall; Jst Wed. K. of P. Hall; Jst Wed. K. of P. Hall; Jd, 4th Wed. K. of C. Hall; Jst, 3d Mon. Exchange St.; Alternate Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m) \$46	Hattiesburg, Miss	W. G. Hammack, P. O. Drawei	L. L. Donnelly, 316 Hemphill St.	K. of P. Home; 2d, 4th Sun.
(rr)847 (rr)848 (rr)849 (c)852 (m)853	Kansas City, Kans Horton, Kans Syracuse, N. Y Richmond, Va Massillon, Ohio	746; C. Victor, 720 S. Valley StA. D. Johnson Leo Hosley, Manhatten Hotel T. R. Law C. T. Grieshelmer, 613 Jarvis, Ave. Massillon, Ohlo.	A. J. Gaignat, 48 S. 19th St D. M. Haskell, Box 152. D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St G. W. Terry, 317 N. 11th St G. Mathais, Box 1	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat. Francis Hall; 2d Tues. Carmen's Hall: 2d & 4th Tues. 317 N. 11th St.; 1st and last Mon. Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.

	,		·	
L. U.			FIN. SEC, AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)854 (m)855	Buffalo, N. Y.	J. Hayes, 408 Wyoming St Walter Hayden, Sycamore Turn, N. Mulberry.	C. Carmichael, 32 College St R. Tumleson, 315 E. North St	415 Clinton St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave.	I. Hetrick, 104 E. Weber Ave	Oriole Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)859	Springfield, Mass	R. O. Daughetee, Box 384	W. A. Lane, High St., West	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Wells Memorial Hall, Boston; 3d Tues. Cooley Hotel, Springfield; 1st Thurs.
(rr)860 (rr)862	Long Island City, N. Y. Jacksonville, Fla	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York. L. L. Hunt, 1805 Lackawanna	Brookfield, Mass. Chas. Teller, 447 E. 170th St., New York. J. H. Kirchain, R. F. D. No. 6,	Kleereid's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
1		Δva	Box 138. Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th Jas. B. Hart, 782 E. 19th St.,	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
(rr) 865 (m) 866 (rr) 867 (m) 868 (rr) 870 (m) 873 (m) 874 (rr) 882 (r) 884 (rr) 885	Baltimore, Md	Paterson. W. S. Percgoy, 1810 Division St. Walt Florence, Box 329 Geo. O'Hara, 238 Hubbard Ava. Thos. Gernon, 5341 Camp St C. P. Gulick, 40 Decatur St W. F. Noll, 30 Hedgewood Ava. C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson Wm. Coty, 1521 N. Keating Ava.	Paterson, N. J. Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall O. J. Lewallen, 215 N. 2d St. Wm. Hamilton, 833 Brainard St. Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields. K. D. Bachman, 262 N. Centre. H. S. Cottey, Box 300. E. E. Hay, 227½ Main St. G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Av. W. G. Howell, 714 N. Walnut St. Geo. Bunann, Box 213, Bensenville, 111,	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed. Painters Hall; Thursday. 25 Aldaled Ave.; 1st Thurs. B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon. Chapel Hill Hose Co.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tucs. 320 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
1		So.	Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave., S. Fritz Temme, care of Y. M. C. A.	i '
		lemy St.	Fritz Temme, care of Y. M. C. A. A. L. Wright, 5010 Page Ave H. P. Joerg, 618 Prairie Ave	
(m)891 (m)892 (rr)895	Coshocton, Ohio Mankato, Minn Oakland, Calif	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave. Harold B. Darling, 3115 Ellis St., Berkeley, Calif.	Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St H. L. Anderson, 326 Pearl St Chas. L. Gruner, 3422 Harper Ct.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. State Dank; 1st Thursday. 12th & Alice. Pythlan Castle; 1st, 3d Tues. Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
				Homrich Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed. Bartender's Hall; Tuesday. County Hall; 2d, 4th Frl. 75 W. 7th St.; 1st Tues., 3d Sunday.
(rr) 909 (m) 910 (rr) 912 (c) 913	Nashville, Tenn. Watertown, N. Y. Collinwood, Ohio	C. E. Burdy, 249 Bain Ave E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471 E. R. Fuelcher, 101 Scott Ave Albert Norton, 304 State St F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cloveland, Geo. J. Henry, 302 E. Market St.	H. G. James, 1005 Edgewood	Carpenters Hall; Wed. Cor. 4th Broadway; Last Friday. Bothstock Bidg.; 1st, 3d Wed. 10506 Superior Hall, Cleveland, O.; 1st, 3d Mon. 3½ Market St.; Monday.
(m) 914 (m) 915 (rr) 917	Thorald, Ont., Can., Three Rivers, Que., Can.	L. S. Cary, Box 746 Geo. Louthood, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	R. Bettle, Box 760	Carpenter's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. 44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
	1	Sto	Sta	l .
				I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 920 (m) 921 (c) 922	Lynchburg, Va Two Harbors, Minn Steelton, Pa	T. C. Whitemore, 1522 Early St. G. Gustafson, Box 132 Albert C. Noffinger, 1262 Miller	W. M. Elliott, 412 Church St. T. A. Berry, Gen. Del. Jas. B. Snavely, Enhart, Pa., Box 72.	Eagle Hall; 1st. 2d. Fri. City Hall; 2d Thurs. Light Co. Hall; Wed.
		H. N. Hobday, B. & O. Depot	Box 72. C. L. Cotton, Box 787, Bridge-port, Ohio. V. L. Schaeffer, West Middle-	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i) 927 (m) 929	Middletown, Ohio Titusville, Pa	R. Kraft, 918½ Yankee Rd D. C. Hawbaker, 317 Petroleum	V. L. Schaeffer, West Middle- town, O. Harold A. Schwartz, 207 Breed Jack C. Hildebrandt, 320 Miller	Trades Labor Hall; 4th Fri. Owls Hall; 1st, 3d. Fri.
(\000	73-1- D.N. 73-1-	Ave.	Ave.	T - N TT 31 4 .
(rr)934 (m)936 (rr)937 (rr)938 (m)939 (m)940 (m)941 (m)942	Tucson, Ariz Enid, Okla. Richmond, Va. Sacramento, Calif. Arkansas City, Kans. North Platte, Nebr. Bowling Green, Ky. Cisco, Texas	Victor Parr, 525 East Randroldf R. R. Jones, 2818 W. Main St E. B. Normington, 3000 2d Ave. H. D. Cox, 817 W. 6th St H. R. Shirlyel, care of Fowler Ellect. Co.	Aloct Ruler, 337 Eastern Ave V. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave J. E. Cobb, 311 N. Quincy W. S. Latham, 2706 E. Grace St. J. Noonan, 1120 20th St S. A. Burns, 223 N. 2d St E. L. Blacketer, Box 71 H. B. Lucas, Box 14 W. J. McClean, Box 479 R. Wilbourne, 427 20th Ave., N.	3d floor, Beck Bldg; Thurs. Arcade Bldg; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. Main and Adams; Monday. K. of P. Hall; Tuesday.
(rr) 945	Philadelphia. Pa.	Ave. Walter Steele, 2058 E. Stella St.	Gus Leinhart. 2603 No. 29th St.	2768 Frankford Ave.: 1st Tues
(rr) 964 (m) 965 (rr) 967	Erie, Pa. Lusk, Wyo. Albuquerque, N. M.	W. C. Baker, 337 E. 24th St D. C. Jamieson Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St.	Bruno Grunitz, 419 E. 4th St. T. O. Dick, Box 206 Gordon Holloway, 1004 East St.	608 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. Tele, Office; Tuesday. I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)971	Elizabethport, N. J.	H. Schlaupetz, Sheridan Ave. Roselle Park, N. J.	Bruce Guinter, Duncllen, N. J.	500 E. Jersey St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)972	Marietta, Ohio	Roselle Park, N. J. H. Pope, 220 Franklin St.	Chas. Davis, 402 Maple St	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(1)973	South Bend, Ind	Harry Poff, 319 E. Wayne	Earl Havens, 1529 S. Arnold St.	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Frl.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St	W. E. Boun, 624 N. Charles St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St.	J. R. Dezern, 1823 W. 38th St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
		E. H. Yolton, 1319 Front St		_
		Ralph Waggoner, 130 S. 2d St		
		Wm. II. LaPointe, 3816 Oakwood Ave.	İ	
	Mass,	Harold I. Nash, 6 Stevens St., Salem, V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl	Salem, Mass.	
		ł .		
(m) 990 (m) 991	Lancaster, Pa Corning, N. Y	J. L. Wilson, 617 W. 9th	Fred Greer, 619 4th St. Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia St.	Union Labor Hall; Tuesday. C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
		Eugene Toorman, 120 S. Oakley Ave.		
			Į.	Mo. Pac. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3c
		M. H. Hatfield, 1309 No. Boule- vard.		
(m)996 (m)997	Shawnee, Okla	R. Paton, 49 Davis St	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532	Whittaker Bldg.; Wednesday.
(1) 1002 (m) 1004	Tulsa, Okla.	W. E. Tyson, 2115 East 2nd St.	O. M. Anderson, 15 W. 2d St. W. Bridges, 334 N. Mitton	35½ N. Main; Tuesday. Maccabee Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 1005 (m) 1006	St. Louis, Mo Marinette, Wis,	P. J. Connors, 4809 Easton Ave. H. G. Leanna, 1326 Perce Ave.	Jas. Wray, 3132 Rolla Pl Ned Peterson, 827 Carney Blvd.	Butler's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Concordia Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 1008	San Rafael, Calif	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 142.	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Maccabee Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Butler's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Concordia Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d 4th Wed. 212 F. Fruit: 1st Friday
(m) 1009 (i) 1010	Traverse City, Mich. Danville, Va	J. R. Oskey, Worsham St.	Merton Voice, 134 E. 11th St J. H. Ferrell, 169 Gray St	4th Wed. 212 E. Front; 1st Friday. Owls Hall; Monday. Trades Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Nichols Hall; Wed.
(m) 1011 (m) 1012	Washington, Ia Ellensburg, Wash	J. W. Paterson, 105 S. Ruby St.	Howard Hays, 731 S. Ave. B.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 1014) (rr) 1015	Peoria, Ill.	E. U. Bluompot, 900 Charlotte St. Pekin, Ill.	J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave	Nichols Hall; Wed.
(rr) 1016 (i) 1021 (rr) 1023	Superior, Wis Uniontown, Pa Canton, Ohio	Frank Kumhera, 1014 18th St. Wm. Whitby, 94 Lemon St Ray Neff, 621 Harrison Ave. S. W.	Ed. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166 A. C. Brown, 15 W. Peter St J. E. Eggleston, 722 Bluff Road	Trades & Lab. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues, Fraternal Home; 2d, 4th Tues, 307 So. Market St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
1		E. G. Mapons, Box 547, Hazle-	C. W. Sheppard, 910 W. Diamond	
(rr) 1025	Cos Cob, Conn	wood Sta. G. E. Glifort, 14 Cedar St.,	North Side. Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 88	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(r) 1028 (1) 1029 (rr) 1030	E. Mauch Chunk, Pa. Woonsocket, R. I Chicago, Ill.	G. E. Gilfort, 14 Cedar St., Port Chester, N. Y. C. Bartholomew, 216 North St.— Wm. Grady, 141 Cato St.———— C. Nelson, 1516 S. Homan Ave.	R. Armbruster, 701 Lehigh St. Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St. R. J. Wurfel, 3541 Cottage Grove	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Sun, 5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday, 741 S. Western Ave.; 2d Tuesday,
(m) 1031	Manchester, N. H	David Leslie, protem, 461 Front	Ave. J. F. Talty, 25 High St	21 Hanover St.: 1st, 3d Thurs.
(w) 1032 (rr) 1033	Pocatello, Idaho	Geo. Gunson, 628 S. 9th	Geo. J. Richardson, 1012 E. Lewis	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 1035	Wellsville, Ohio	David Leslie, protem, 461 Front Geo. Gunson, 628 S. 9th J. F. Griffin, Box 567 N. H. Carnahan, 1822 Nevada Fred Corswell, 211 W. Ganson St A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne	N. H. Carnahan, 1822 Nevada St.	Machinists Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1) 1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. S. McDonald, 165 James St	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1042	Sturgis, Mich	H. Nickolsen, Box 232 Forrest Murray, 201 S. Maple	A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	
(m) 1044 (m) 1045 (m) 1046	Rome, N. YPawhuska, Okla DeKalb, Ill	L. Herbst, 117 W. Thomas St Claude Whitlock, Box 867 I. E. Casper, E. Lincoln High- way.	J. Norton, 608 W. Willett St Geo. B. Page, Box 1772 W. T. Whitney, 321 N. 9th	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Rm. 8, Shidler Bldg.; Tuesday, Union Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
		C. F. Durst, 1571 Western Ave		
(rr) 1049 (p) 1053	Oil City, PaHillsboro, Ill	Clarence Scott, N. Hamilton St.	W. H. Myers, 420 W. 4th St Martin Chandler, 1017 Marshall	Latonia Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Trds. Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed, H. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. K. of P. Hall; Thursday. Merritt Shop; 2d, 1st Tuesday. W. O. W.; 2d, 4th Thurs, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg; 2d & 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. 1214 N. 28th; Hayward Bldg; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 1054 (m) 1055	Salina, Kans Wellington, Kan	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond. Ross Perry, 409 North C St	L. C. Arnold, 405 E. Elm St L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St	H. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m) 1057 (m) 1058	Woodland, Me La Porte, Ind	R. Whitaker, Woodland, Me W. B. Allen, 112 Grove St	Merle Knight, Box 446 Roy Woodruff, 1112 Weller Ave.	Merritt Shop; 2d, last Tuesday. W. O. W.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 1059 (rr) 1060	St. Anthony, Idaho. Norfolk, Va.	W. H. Bassett, 211 W. 35th St.	Chas B. Rule, 21 E. Main St. F. D. Smith, 46 Lafayette Blvd.	lst Nat. Bank Bldg; 2d & 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(r) 1062 (m) 1065	Ironton, Ohio	W. D. Hayes, Box 49	Otto Crawford, Hoffman Flat, 3d	Hayward Bldg.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 1066 (1) 1071 (m) 1079	Rome, Ga. Battle Creek, Mich.	Walter Byars, 404 W. 5th St. J. R. Vaughn, Box 134, R. R. 9.	Ernest Mosteller, Box 604 Ben Addison, 465 Hamblin Ave.	Bricklayers' Hall; Wednesday, 31 E. Van Burne; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 1075	Bay City, Mich.	Walt Priem, 1100 Webster	Grove, Calif. E. G. Quast, 1829 Woodside Ave.	Cent. Trades Hall; Wed.
(m) 1081 (m) 1082	Batavia, N. Y.	Grove, Calif. Walt Priem, 1100 Webster James Strickland Ronald Martin W. D. Miduleton, 930 S. Central O. Larsen, 222 Breckenridge St.	W. E. Schaefer, 5 Lyon St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(tel) 1084 (m) 1085	Fort Wayne, Ind	O. Larsen, 222 Breckenridge St.	O. Reuter, 228 W. Berry St.	Lapham Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 108A	Tacoma, Wash.	cock St. J. Fleming, 3859 E. "G" St	cock St. M. B. Morningstar, 2520 S. Aina.	Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Wed
(rr) 1087	Kevser, W. Va	H. Mohler, Main St.	Worth. H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Mystic Chair Hall: 2d. 4th Thurs.
(iw) 1089	Brockville, Ont., Can.	R. Williams, 59 Abbott St	H. C. Johnson, 37 Orchard St	; 1st, 3d Sun.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC, SEC, AND	ADDRESS	FIN. SEC.	AND ADI	ORESS	MEETING	PLACE AND	DATE
(m) 1090 (rr) 1091 (m) 1094 (rr) 1095 (m) 1096 (m) 1097	Shelbyville, Ind	St. C. Humphries, I E. Riggs, 368 N. Ke T. N. Kilgore, Box Fred Grinnell, 88 V E. Pledge, 133 Corn John St. George, P.	Harrison Ave. endall St 661 Viltshire Ave. nishtown Rd. O. Box 62	Ralph Spurlin G. Cummings, N. Kilgore, E Geo. Arnold, R. G. Hines, Wm. Sheppar	, 222 W. L 142 Winte 30x 661 10 Pretoria 37 Rigby I d, Box 24	ocust St. or St Ave Rd	; 1st, 5 Odd Fellows He Goodman Bldg, Labor Temple; Ferguson Bldg; Town Hall; 1st	d Mon. ill; 1st, 3d Fri ; Monday. 1st Wed. , 3d Mon.	-
(rr) 1098 (m) 1099 (rr) 1100 (1) 1101	Childress, Texas Oil City, Pa Marion, Ohio Anaheim, Calif	M. Flory, Box 632. W. R. Ruffner, Chu- H. Connors, 122 0 W. Hendrick, Box	rch St Prchard St 274, Brea.,	Carl Hudson, P. J. Burke, L. Rayner, Arthur Gowd	Box 632 540 Plumer 344 LaTou y, 319 S.	St rette St. Claudina	Labor Hall; 3d Central Labor 1 Jr. O. A. M. 1 Labor Temple;	Tues. Hall, 2d, 4th 1 Hall; 2d, 4th 1 2d, 4th Tues.	Fri. Fri.
	St. Hyacinth, Que., Can. Ashland, Ky.			J					1
(m)1104' (i)1105 (m)1106	Chico Rd., Calif Newark, Ohio Wilkes-Barre, Pa	R. Schenken, Route : C. O. Roe, 335 Edd John Lukish, 444 M	2, Box 64 y St iller St., Lu-	Ave. T. C. Dickey, Chas. Belt, 5 Wm. Lynne,	112 Chest 94 W. Ma 21 Tripp S	nut St in St St., Forty	Labor Temple; 11½ E. Church 24 Simon Long	1-2-3-5 Thurs.; Friday. Bldg.; 3d M	оп.
(rr) 1108 (m) 1109 (m) 1110 (m) 1111	Chico Rd., Calif Newark, Ohio Wilkes-Barre, Pa Garrett, Ind Marysville Calif. Livermore Falls, Me, Villa Grove, Ill	W. J. Dreher, 403 3 J. C. Murphy, 512 Frank Scudder, Box J. D. King, 11 N.	S. Cowen St. D St 273 Sycamore St.	W. Gunder, 3 J. H. Wood, 3 Norman Baral F. T. Smith,	Kingston 1 516 S. Wa 313 E. St by, Box 28; Box 61,	lsh St Tuscoia,	Federation Hal Labor Temple; Union Hall; 3rd	l; 2d Friday. 2d, 4th Fri. I Wed.	
(m) 1112 (m) 1113 (m) 1114 (m) 1116	Loveland, Colo Decatur, Ind Teague, Texas Kingsport, Tenn	O. S. Nutter, Box J. A. Hunter, 108 I S. H. Ellison	75 N. 11th St	F. L. Goddar A. D. Baker, Tom Anderso J. D. McCrar	d, 438 W. 307 N. 1 n y, 390 Sul	4th St 1th St	3d St. and Cley Carpenters' Hal Labor Temple; I. O. O. F. Ha	reland Ave.; W l; 1st, 3d Wed 2d Monday. ll; 2d, 4th Mo	ed. n.
(m) 1118 (m) 1119 (m) 1120 (rr) 1121 (m) 1122 (m) 1123	Quebec, Can. Lock Haven, Pa. Hopewell, Va. Olean, N. Y. Lufkin, Texas Newton, Ia.	Alex Gilbert, 130½ B. Haag, 111 Wash E. G. Weaver, 300 N C. Feltenberger, 214 M. L. Hand, Box (R. G. Williams	Artillery St St	J. Morrison, 1 B. T. Freema L. O. Suttle, M. J. Conne Earl Starr, B. M. A. DaShie	12 Dorchest in, 101 S. 205 N. 2d ll, 401 W ox 44 ell, 420 W.	Fairview St Henley	Int. Hdqts.; 36 I. O. O. F. H I. O. O. F. Ha Trds. & Labor I. O. F. F. H Labor Hall; 1s	l Monday. all; Wednesday ll; Thurs. Hall; 1st, 3d [all; 2d Sat. t. 3d Mon.	Tues.
(m)1124	Thetford Mines, Que., Can.	Edgar Beattie, 108 S	St. Alfred St.	J. R. Vachon,	99 Cyr St		City Hall; 1st,	3d Mon.	
(m) 1126 (m) 1127 (rr) 1128	Connellsville, Pa Lewiston, Me Texas City, Texas Pen Argyl, Pa	Van Eck, Coffin & J. R. Sheldon, Box Ezra L. Sullivan,	Kirk Co 103 305 Harding	Ave. W. Phillips, ! L. B. Crumps Herbert Andre	9 Hazel St . Box 591. ews, 535 Pe	nna. Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; I. L. A. Hall; Republican Clu	1; 2d, last The 2d, 4th Fri. b Bldg.; 1st,	
(m) 1129 (m) 1130 (m) 1131 (i) 1132	Brownwood, Texas Port Angeles, Wash, Bloomington, Ind Quincy, Mass.	R. Funderburk, 203 B. Winter, 1501 S. J. Chenowith, 729 S H. R. Morrison, 20	Melwood Pine St So. Wash. St. Holbrook Rd., ass.	H. Wilson, 1 J. A. Pelky, 8 F. Stimson, 4 Louis W. Fie	305 Ave. 6 314 E. 7th 117 W. 2d Id, 10 Got!	St St St hland St.	I. A. T. S. E. Odd Fellows H Carpenters' Ha Johnson Bldg.;	Hall; 2d, 4th all; 2d, 4th W ll; 2d, 4th We 1st, 3d Fri.	Tues. ed. ed.
(m) 1133 (rr) 1134 (m) 1135 (m) 1136	Cheyenne, Wyo Newport News, Va Morgantown, W. Va	Carl Kelly N. O. Webb, 126 2 A. Lemay, P. O. B	7th St Box 466	Karl Brown, N. C. Crispe, Maurice Kasi	799 Drew 210 W. 19 4618 Wasi tleman. 48	th St h. Ave 0 Chest-	Labor Temple; Labor Temple; Moose Hall To	2d Tues. Monday.	
	Toronto, Ont., Can.								
(m) 1140 (i) 1141 (m) 1142	Duncan, Okla Rochester, N. Y Okla. City, Okla Baltimore, Md	Paul Gordon H. Albee, 1610 W. Jos. S. Wisbeck, 2 dle St.	9th St. 236 E. Bid-	Geo. Dunford W. Thomas, 1 Wm. Wilson,	, 200 Micl 1119 E. 10t 1202 N.	higan St. h St. Bond St.	2081/2 W. Main 1222 St. Paul S	; Thursday. St.; 2d & last	Fri.
1143 (1) 1144 1145 1146	Eldorado, Ark. Birmingham, Ala Henryetta, Okla Rumford, Me.	W. F. Clark, P. O. J. D. Buster	Box 1457 231, Mexico,	W. Pickens, W. L. Wages, John Hayden_ Gus Bulger,	342 S. W Box 1457_ Box 187,	ashington Mexico,	United Temple;	1st, 3d Mon.	
(m)1147 1148 (m)1149	Wis. Rapids, Wis New Smyrna, Fla Edmunston, N. B.,	A. Gazeley, 327 9th	St., N	Me. Walter Kruger C. E. Brady, H. E. Marm	r, 323 8th Box 1139 en	Ave., N.	Paper Makers'	Club; 1st & 30	Wed.
(m) 1150 (m) 1151 (m) 1152	Can. Vero, Fla. Mexia, Texas	R. Cain C. F. Dilger, Box	137	F. Rodensky H. Ellis, Box	137		Cooks & Waiter	s' Hall; Tuesda	ıy.
(mt) 1152 (mt) 1153 (i) 1154	Vero, Fla. Mexia, Texas Amsterdam, N. Y. Tyler, Texas Santa Monica, Calif.	Wm. J. Starr, 2436 l	Lowella Ave.,	Wm. Schmitt, Wm. J. Starr, Venice Cali	786 N. S. 2436 Lowe	pring St. ella Ave.,	Labor Temple; Carpenters' Hal	2d Wed. ; Every Wed.	•
(m) 1155	Las Vegas, Nevada	J. E. Montgomery, I Vegas, Nevada.	Box 256, Las	J. E. Montgor	nery, Box	256	549 Third St.;	1st, 3d Thurs	

INSURANCE PAYS ONE HUNDRED CENTS ON THE DOLLAR AND PREVENTS POVERTY.

INSURANCE PROVIDES CASH FOR EMERGENCIES AND BRIGHTENS OLD AGE.

INSURANCE KILLS WANT AND WORRY, CANCELS DEBTS AND GIVES COURAGE IN LIFE'S STRUGGLES.

Mephisto"





ELECTRICIAN BIT NO. 900

ter eren etenerasistaterteten itarioakon iralentukinturiakon iralen eren ilikultukin eren eteneriakin eren ili

The Bit Made Especially for the Electrician

Bores very rapidly and will bore in any wood without pushing.

Don't think because a bit is painted with red on the shank that it is a "Mrphisto," stamped with the union label. Look for the name "Mrphisto" and the union label on the box and on the bit itself.

The only auger bit made in the world stamped with the union label.

Manufactured by

THE W. A. IVES MFG. CO. Wallingford, Conn.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages 2	2.50
		3.75
Account Book, Treasurer's 1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100 1	1.25
Buttons, S. G., (medium)	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, S. G. (small)	,,,,	.25
Buttons, R. G50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
	Permit Card ner 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, S. G., per pair 3.75	, -	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair 1.50		.50 5.50
Buttons, monthly due, each 11/20		.25
Books, set of12.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.00
Book, Minute for R. S 1.50		1.00
Book, Day 1.50		.35
Book, Roll Call 1.50		.25
Charter Fee, for each member 1.00	* '	3.50
Charms, Rolled Gold 2.00	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Constitution, per 190 5.00	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds.,	
Carbon for receipt books05	per dozen	.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100 1.00	Working Cards, per 100	.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per veer 50	Warrant Book, for B. S.	.50



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, CHAS. P. FORD, I. S.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES

- Buy Direct from the Manufacturers and -

Save 25 to 60 per cent

Write for our Catalogue No. 6A

THE W. B. ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.
Box 343, Erie, Penna.





WORLD'S LEADING ELECTRICAL MAIL ORDER HOUSE

SAVE 1/3 by buying here.

PITT/BURGH ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

7301-21 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA, U.S.A.



